OMEGA
ENGINEERING, INC.
An OMEGA Group Company

SERIES CN-2010
Programmable Temperature Controllers

Operator's Manual

WARRANTY

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Direct all warranty and repair requests/inquiries to OMEGA Customer Service Department, telephone number (203) 359-1660. Before returning any instrument, please contact the OMEGA Customer Service Department to obtain an authorized return (AR) number. The designated AR number should then be marked on the outside of the return package.

To avoid processing delays, also please be sure to include:

1. Returnee's name, address, and phone number.
2. Model and Serial numbers.
3. Repair instructions.

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The OMEGA® CN-2010 Series Programmable Controllers utilize the latest microprocessor technology to improve reliability, accuracy and control. Inputs can be either thermocouple or three wire RTD temperature sensors, or voltage or current signals from virtually any process variable. Output types are solid state relay, or analog outputs, with either ON/OFF or proportioning control modes. Two electromechanical Alarm/Timer relay(s) are also included. These controllers provide proportional control of both heaters and coolers for stable automatic control of processes, or dual output control for separate control action.

The CN-2010 features Ramp and Soak functions (the capability to control the temperature and its rate of change over a pre-determined time span). With Ramp and Soak, up to eight intervals can be programmed into the CN-2010 to hold the temperature constant, or at a constant rate of change. Each interval can have a time duration of up to 100 hours and up to 254 repeat cycles are possible.

The CN-2010 can also store up to nine different set points in its memory. A simple touch on the keypad can call up and activate any of the stored set points.

The versatility of the CN-2010 makes it ideal for both laboratory and industrial use. The precision, fine tuning controls allow easy adjustment for accurate process control, and the bright alphanumeric display provides process variable and set point information from on demand, plus continuous alarm, output and operating mode status.

1.2 FEATURES

- Nine set points
- Eight Ramp and Soak intervals
- Thermocouple, RTD, voltage or current inputs
- Current, voltage or solid state relay outputs
- ON/OFF or PID control
- Two independent process or deviation type alarms
- Timer option
- Remote Set Point available
- Digital Communications Options

SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

2.1 UNPACKING

Remove the Packing List and verify that all equipment has been received. If there are any questions about the shipment, please call OMEGA Customer Service Department at (203) 359-1660.

Upon receipt of shipment, inspect the container and equipment for any signs of damage. Take particular note of any evidence of rough handling in transit. Immediately report any damage to the shipping agent.

NOTE

The carrier will not honor any claims unless all shipping material is saved for their examination. After examining and removing contents, save packing material and carton in the event reshipment is necessary.

2.2 MOUNTING

CAUTION

Insure that all power and measuring circuits are disconnected before installation is attempted.

In the normal course of installation and operation, there is no reason to remove the electronic assembly from the case. If the electronic assembly is removed, SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN IN HANDLING THE CMOS INTEGRATED CIRCUITS TO PREVENT STATIC DISCHARGES FROM CAUSING DEVICE FAILURE.

The entire electronic assembly can be removed from the case for servicing, without disturbing the rear terminal wiring, by pressing in the tabs on each side of the bezel and carefully pulling the assembly out of the case. When digital communications is included, a ribbon cable connector must be pulled from the middle board before the assembly can be removed. When reinstalling the electronics assembly, make sure that the unit is inserted right side up and that all boards are firmly in their connectors.

The Series CN-2010 Controllers are designed for mounting in a control cabinet or rack where access to the rear terminals is enclosed and where supply and load wiring can be properly terminated and enclosed. Prepare a standard ¼ DIN panel cutout of 3.620" (92 mm) square and insert the instrument into the panel cutout. The U shaped mounting bracket, supplied with each unit, is installed from the rear of the controller and held in place by two threaded studs mounted on the rear of the case. Tighten the bracket with supplied hardware against the panel to insure a snug fit (see Figure 2-1).

Overtightening may cause the rear of the case to bow. To prevent this, a washer of the panel thickness may be used over the stud between the case and the bracket.

The Series CN-2010 Controllers have been designed for panel mounting with natural convection cooling. When installing the unit be sure that the case label and the rear vents are on the top side. Allow adequate clearance for proper air circulation.

NOTE

For panel mounting of two or more units, use a minimum horizontal spacing of 4.5" on center.

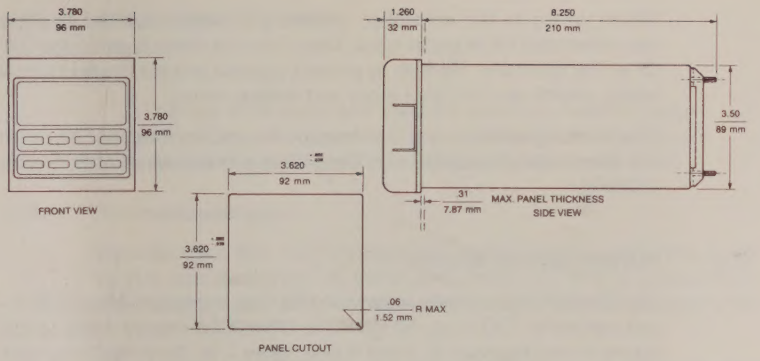


Figure 2-1. Cutout and Mounting Dimensions

2.3 WIRING

Successful operation begins with proper installation. Good installation requires not only that good wiring practices be followed but also that reasonable protection be provided against external electrical influences that could interfere with controller operation. In addition all wiring must conform to applicable local and national codes. The controller should be wired with an external power disconnect and fuse.

2.4 NOISE SUPPRESSION

The primary source of electrical interference (noise) that can impact any digital device is inductors most commonly found as coils and windings in solonoids, relays and transformers. It is important to suppress any potential for electrical noise at its source to ensure reliable controller operation. Specifically this means putting noise suppression devices across the terminals of all inductors in your system. Refer to Figure 2-2.

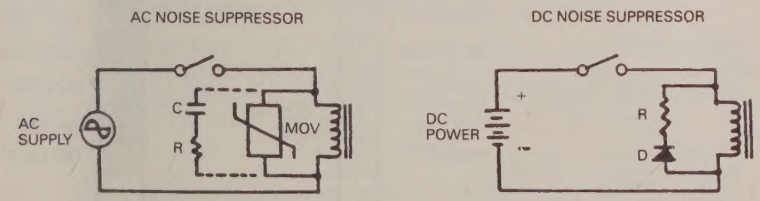


Figure 2-2. Noise Suppression

If you do not have the necessary components available, they may be purchased from OMEGA.

ITEM	MAX. AC	RATING	KIT
RC KIT	240 VAC	0.1μF/220 ohms	1821-100
MOV KIT	130 VAC	35 Joules	1821-98
MOV KIT	250 VAC	70 Joules	1821-99

When wiring to the controller, twisted pair with insulated shield is recommended for all signal leads. Make sure the shield is grounded ONLY at the controller. Be sure to protect against ground loops in signal leads, shields and all other input and output wiring.

Low level signal leads and high level power cables must not be run in the same conduit or cable trays. Care when wiring means better system reliability.

2.5 POWER CIRCUIT WIRING

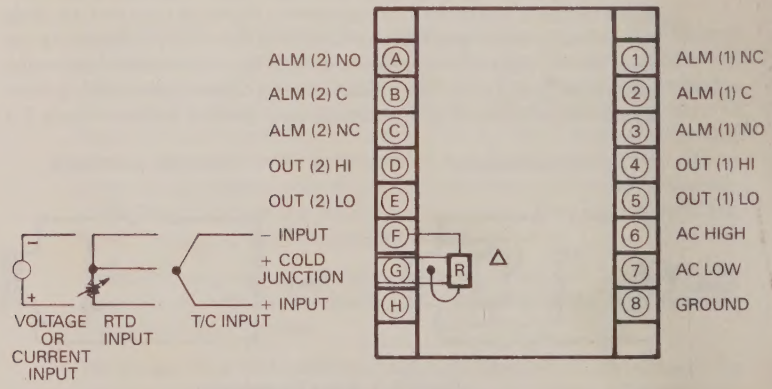
The CN-2010 is normally wired for 120 V ac operation. Maximum input current at 120 V ac, 50/60 Hz is 115 mA ac. Connect the ac line power to rear terminals 6, 7 and 8 (see Figure 2-3). Terminal 6 is ac high; terminal 7 is ac low; terminal 8 is ground.

CAUTION

Applying 240 V ac supply voltage to a unit not rated for this voltage will result in damage to the controller.

NOTE

All wiring should conform to applicable local and national codes. Provision should be made so that the controller is wired with an external disconnect and fuse.



Δ COLD JUNCTION COMPENSATION FOR T/C UNITS ONLY

Figure 2-3. Rear Terminal Connections

2.6 INPUT CIRCUIT WIRING

NOTE

The use of twisted and shielded extension wire is recommended to minimize noise pick-up. Never run signal input leads in or near the same bundle as supply or load lines.

2.6.1 Thermocouple Input

It is important that the thermocouple extension leads are of the same type as specified in the CN-2010 part number, and that all connections are clean and tight. Maximum loop resistance of the T/C circuit should not exceed 100 ohms.

Connect the red (−) thermocouple wire or extension lead to the rear panel terminal F (see Figure 2-2). Connect the color coded thermocouple lead to terminal H (+). No connection is made to terminal G.

2.6.2 RTD Input

Connect the RTD sensor as shown in Figure 2-3 for a three wire RTD input. If a two wire RTD is used, strap terminals F and G together and connect the RTD between this pair and terminal H.

RTD leads can be extended with copper wire, provided the leads are of the same length and diameter and run in a common conduit. Maximum extension lead resistance should not exceed 10 ohms.

2.6.3 DC Voltage and DC Current Input

Connect the +dc input to terminal H, and connect the −dc input to terminal F (GND) (see Figure 2-3).

2.7 OUTPUT CIRCUIT WIRING

2.7.1 Solid State Relay—Primary and/or Secondary Output

The Solid State Relay Output is a 1 ampere opto-isolated Triac output. An optional 50 mA Triac output may be supplied for either or both SSR outputs (SSR1 and SSR2) (see Figure 2-4). Maximum voltage for SSR load is 240 V ac.

NOTES

Current limiting fuses, such as Bussman KAA or KAB Series, are recommended to protect the 1 amp solid state relay.

Power is not internally wired to relays. If the same power source is required to power the controller and the primary output, jumper terminal 6 (AC HI) to terminal 4 (OUT (1) HI). (For secondary ouput, jumper terminal 6 to terminal D (OUT (2) HI). Load is connected to terminals 5 (or E for secondary output). Power then goes through the relay to the load, and the other side of load is connected to AC LO to complete the circuit.

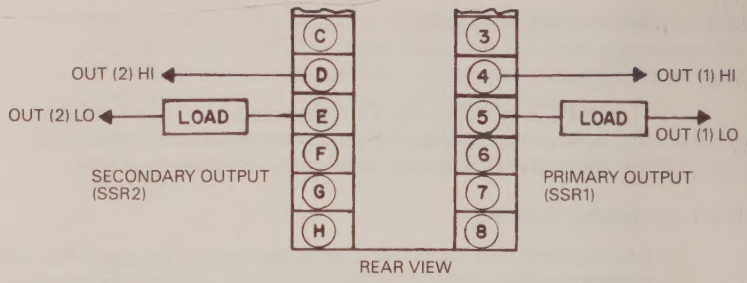


Figure 2-4. Solid State Relay—Primary and/or Secondary Output Wiring

APPLICATION NOTE: WHEN USING THE CONTROLLER SOLID STATE RELAY TO OPERATE AN EXTERNAL SOLID STATE RELAY OR SENSITIVE COIL RELAY TWO SITUATIONS MAY EXIST.

1. The leakage current in the 1 amp SSR may be sufficient to cause an external SSR to remain in the conducting state. To prevent this the 50 mA SSR option is recommended.

2. The low power draw of the external SSR may cause the controller SSR to turn OFF due to insufficient holding current. The solution to this is also to use the 50 mA SSR option. An alternate approach is to use a loading resistor across the external SSR or relay terminals to increase the current.

2.7.2 Analog Output—Primary and/or Secondary Output (4-20 mAdc or 0-5 Vdc Output)

The solid state relay and the analog output use the same terminals; therefore, only one type can be provided on each output (see Figure 2-4).

NOTE

Maximum Load Resistance = 1 K for 4-20 mA output.
Minimum Load Resistance = 1 K for 0-5 V dc output.

Standard controllers with analog output(s) have a common connection between the input and output circuits. Grounding both input and output may cause controller damage and loss of control. Isolated input and/or outputs are available.

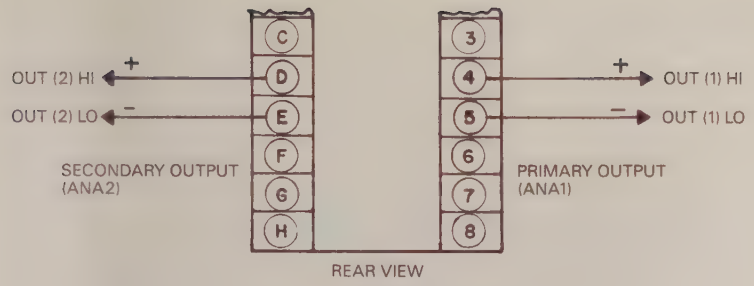


Figure 2-5. Current or Voltage Output—Primary and/or Secondary Output Wiring

2.7.3 Alarm/Timer Wiring

Two independent alarms or timers (ALM 1 and ALM 2) use electromechanical relays with both NO and NC contacts (and one common return for each relay) available at the rear terminals (see Figure 2-5).

The part number will specify if alarms or timers are provided and the type and action of alarm (PROCESS or DEVIATION, HI or LO acting) or timer. Relay contacts are rated 1 amp @ 240 V ac resistive load.

NOTE

Relay contact designations refer to the de-energized state.

Special care should be taken when wiring these relays to inductive devices such as coils and transformers. Noise suppressors as shown in Figure 2-6 are important to prevent electrical noise from being generated (see paragraph 2-4).

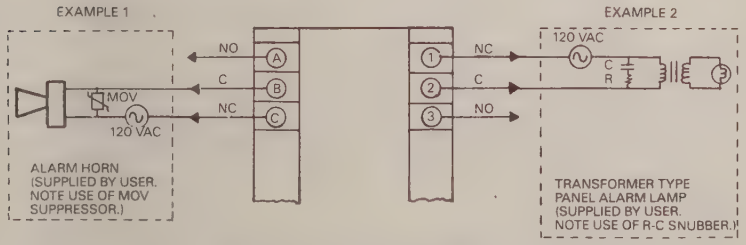


Figure 2-6. Alarm/Timer Wiring

2.8 REMOTE SET POINT INPUT

A controller with REMOTE SETPOINT input option provides for remote linear analog current or voltage control of the primary set point. Although the standard set point input is calibrated for 0 to 5 Vdc, other voltages through 10 Vdc or currents through 100 mAdc may be supplied on special order. The remote input may be from an isolated stable current or voltage supply or, where the set point can be manually adjusted to the required value, it may use an internal controller supply with a remote potentiometer for a simplified source. All controllers supplied with remote set point input option have a part number whose second digit is a "1" (refer to paragraph 6.2).

NOTE

Controllers with remote set point input option can not have an ALARM/TIMER 2 as these terminals are used for the remote set point input.

SPECIAL WIRING: The rear barrier terminal connections are changed as shown in Figure 2-7. All other connections are as described in the other paragraphs of Section 2.

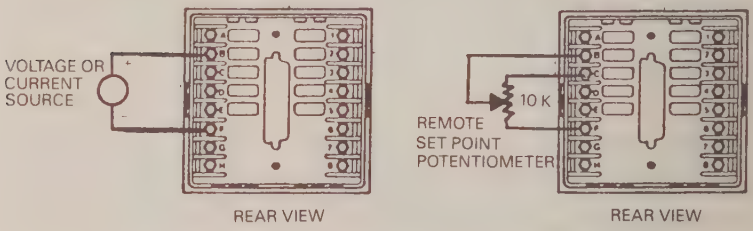


Figure 2-7. Remote SetPoint

2.9 DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS WIRING

Controllers with a digital communications option are provided with a special Type D (DB25) connector between the rear terminals. Wiring to this connector is discussed in detail in Section 5.

SECTION 3 OPERATION

A LOOP is a series of items that appear on the controller display in a fixed sequence. The term MODE is used to define a keyboard setup that is required before a specific loop can be addressed. The CN-2010 is programmed to perform certain LOOPS only when in a specific MODE. For clarity, capital letters are used in this manual to denote names of LOOPS and MODES as well as for key names and functions.

3.1 INITIAL POWER UP

CAUTION

Before proceeding, verify that the controller is correctly inserted in the case and not installed upside down. Rear vents should be at the top of the case. Front vents are at the bottom of the case.

After all connections have been made to the rear terminal connections and the correct wiring verified, power may be applied. The display should illuminate as soon as power is applied. If the multicolor vacuum fluorescent display does not illuminate immediately, disconnect the power and recheck the wiring. Allow at least five minutes for warm-up before starting operation.

3.2 MODES OF OPERATION

The controller can operate in one of two MODES i.e. the OPERATOR mode or the TUNE mode. This distinction is made because different displays appear on the front of the controller for each mode and you can perform different functions in each mode.

The OPERATOR mode is the normal mode of operation. It is explained in detail in paragraph 3.6. The TUNE mode is used for tuning and programming the controller prior to going on-line or during operation. Tuning is explained in detail in Section 4.

A third mode is used for calibration of the controller. This CAL mode is explained in detail in Section 6. The controller cannot operate while in the CAL mode.

Before putting the controller into operation please read paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4 which explain the display and keypad functions.

3.3 DISPLAY INDICATIONS

The multicolor vacuum fluorescent display provides all the communications to the operator. The central portion of the display is color-coded blue and contains two rows of eight alphanumeric characters that display process measurement and set points, plus provide communications for tuning and operation. The display also has decimal point capability in the upper line of characters. Refer to Figure 3-1 and Table 3-1 for display indications.

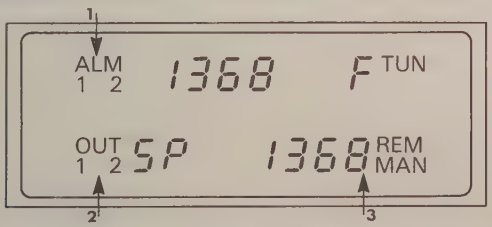


Figure 3-1. Series CN-2010 Vacuum Fluorescent Display

TABLE 3-1

DISPLAY INDICATIONS

ITEM	INDICATION	FUNCTION
1	ALARM/TIMER indicators	The two alarm/timer indicators are color coded red and illuminate ALM with either a 1 or 2 or both, when one or both alarms or timers are active. The alarm/timer circuitry is active at all times and continue to function even when the controller is in the TUNE, or CAL mode. Timer relay(s) begin timing when the START key is pushed. They automatically reset and time resets to zero when the controller stops or the STOP key is pushed. The two independent alarms/ timers, ALM 1 and ALM 2, consist of electromechanical relays with both NO and NC contacts on the rear terminals. Their normal state is energized and are de-energized when the alarm/timer indicators turn on signifying alarm/timer output.
2	OUTPUT indicators	The two output indicators included in the display appear in blue and illuminate the word OUT with either a 1 or 2 or both numbers when either or both outputs are on. (1 = primary output and 2 = secondary output). With ON/OFF and TPR (time proportional) control, the output indicator(s) will cycle on and off as the outputs cycle on and off. With analog output control, the output indicator(s) will be on when the output is on and the measurement is outside the selected proportional band limits. When the measurement comes within the band limits, the numerical indicator will flash with an ON/OFF ratio proportional to the analog output.

TABLE 3-1 (cont'd)
DISPLAY INDICATIONS

ITEM	INDICATION	FUNCTION
3	MODE or status indicators	Color coded yellow and illuminate to show controller status:
a	TUN	The TUN indicator will illuminate when the CN-2010 is in the TUNE mode. In this mode, all tuning parameters can be viewed and set.
b	CAL	The CAL indicator illuminates when the controller is in the CALIBRATION mode. All control functions except the alarms are inactive while in the CAL mode.
c	REM	(STEADY)—The REM indicator illuminates when the REMOTE SETPOINT option is included and in use. See paragraph 3.9. Also ON by computer command. (FLASHING)—The REM indicator will flash when a Digital Communications option is included and in use. See paragraph 3.10.
d	MAN	(STEADY)—The MAN indicator will illuminate when the controller outputs are under manual control. (FLASHING)—The MAN indicator will flash when the control outputs are OFF as a warning that no control action is taking place.

3.4 THE KEYPAD

The eight key membrane type keypad on the front face of the controller requires only touch pressure to activate. All control and tuning can be performed through the keypad in conjunction with the alphanumeric display. Some keys are multifunction but they are non-ambiguous because for any specific display, each key has only one function (see Figure 3-2 and Table 3-2).

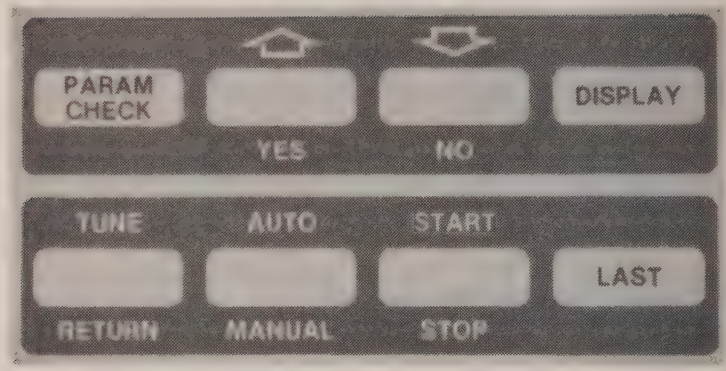


Figure 3-2. Series CN-2010 Keypad

TABLE 3-2

KEYPAD CONTROL KEYS

ITEM	KEY	FUNCTION
1	DISPLAY key	Advances the basic OPERATOR loop one step at a time. The loop contains all the information needed by the operator to monitor control performance and to change the set points.
2	PARAM CHECK key	Advances the TUNE and CAL loop one step at a time, allowing the operator to examine and change various system parameters.
3	UP arrow key (also YES key)	When pressed will increase the numeric value of the parameter that is on the display. Holding the key in will increase the rate of change of the parameter.
4	DOWN arrow key (also NO key)	When pressed will decrease the numeric value of the parameter that is on the display. Holding the key in will increase the rate of change of the parameter.
(see items 3 and 4)	YES and NO keys	Allow the operator to answer displayed questions.

TABLE 3-2
KEYPAD CONTROL KEYS

ITEM	KEY	FUNCTION
5	TUNE/RETURN key	The TUNE key is used as part of the security code to enter the TUNE mode. The RETURN key is used to return the controller to the OPERATOR mode from any other mode.
6	AUTO/MANUAL key	Transfers control of the outputs to and from automatic control. The MAN indicator light is ON when the controller is in the manual mode.
7	START/STOP key	Turns the control action ON or OFF. This key is not a power switch. The MAN indicator will flash when the output(s) are turned off.
8	LAST key	Allows the operator to recall the previous step in any loop in order to review or change the numerical value.

3.5 ALARM/TIMER TYPES

The Alarm/Timer relay circuitry has been designed such that the relay coil is energized during normal operation. This design reverses the normally open/normally closed contact nomenclature that is common in relay terminology. The advantage of this design is that in the event of power failure, the alarm relay(s) can provide an alarm indication. Terminal designations are given for the de-energized condition.

PROCESS alarm is an absolute value alarm that is independent of the set point and does not shift when set point is changed. It can be either HI or LO acting.

DEVIATION alarm is slaved to the controlling set point, and can be set as a plus or minus value above, equal to, or below the primary set point. A deviation alarm shifts when the set point is changed. It can be HI or LO acting. Units are differential degrees shown on the display as DF or DC.

DEVIATION BAND alarm is slaved to the set point, and is set plus and minus around the set point. Units are differential degrees for temperature.

The HI ACTING alarms activate (relay de-energized) when the measurement is equal to or above set point.

The LO ACTING alarms activate (relay de-energized) when the measurement is equal to or below set point.

ON TIMER relay is OFF during the timing period and goes ON at the completion of the period. The ALM lamp will light at the end of the period.

OFF TIMER relay is ON during the timing period and goes OFF at the completion of the period. The ALM lamp will be ON during the period and goes OFF at the end of the period.

CAUTION

In any critical application where failure could cause expensive product loss or endanger personal safety, a second redundant limit controller is recommended.

3.6 OPERATOR LOOP

The OPERATOR loop is available to the operator at all times allowing the operator to read all operating parameters. Since the OPERATOR mode is the standard operating mode, there is no OPERATOR indicator light. See Figure 3-3, OPERATOR loop flow chart.

The DISPLAY key is used to advance the displays within the loop. The LAST key may be used to review or change the previous display at any time. Pushing the DISPLAY key will continuously repeat this loop.

The numerical value of any displayed value can be changed by pressing either the UP or DOWN arrow key. All possible displays are shown below. The controller will only show displays appropriate to your application.

XX U SP XXX	This display shows measurement value with units and the set point value. Push DISPLAY key to advance to the next display. The set point can be changed using the arrow keys.
XX U OUT1 XX%	This display shows measurement value and the primary output in % power output. This display is used for manual control of the primary output (OUT 1).
XX U OUT2 XX%	This display shows measurement value and the secondary output in % power output, if included. This display is used for manual control of the secondary output (OUT 2).
AUX SP X DF	This display shows the auxiliary set point (AUX SP) when OUTPUT 2 is an ON/OFF output. Units are differential (DF or DC) between the primary and secondary set point.

TIMER ? OVERRIDE	This display allows the operator to take manual control of TIMER 1 or TIMER 2 when they are included. Push YES key to activate next two displays when TIMER 1 and/or TIMER 2 are provided.
TIMER 1 ON/OFF	These displays allow the operator to turn the TIMER relay(s) ON or OFF using the arrow keys when Timers are specified and enabled above.The ALM1 and the Timer Relays are ON.
TIMER 2 ON/OFF	
REMOTE SETPOINT	This display allows the operator to enable or disable the Remote Set Point option when provided, using the Yes/No keys. The REM indicator will come ON when REMOTE SET POINT is active.
ENABLE ? COM LINK	This display allows the operator to enable or disable the Digital Communications option when provided, using the Yes/No keys. The REM indicator will flash when Digital Communications is active. For complete details on the Digital Communications option, see Section 5.

3.7 STOP/START CONTROL

The STOP/START key allows you to turn the control outputs ON and OFF. This is not a power switch. The controller electronic circuitry remains powered when the control outputs are turned OFF by this key.

The yellow MAN indicator will flash when the outputs are turned OFF.

3.8 AUTO/MANUAL CONTROL

The AUTO/MANUAL key allows you to take control and manually set the outputs from the keypad.

The OPERATOR loop includes two displays for manual control. These are OUT1 and OUT2 and show output as a % from 0 to 100% power.

With ON/OFF control the output is either fully ON or fully OFF. With time proportional control and analog control output, the output can be any value from 0 to 100% and can be adjusted to a particular value when in Manual control. To prevent severe process transients when switching between manual and automatic control, an internal program is provided that starts the automatic control at the manual set point. This means that time proportional and analog controllers will drive to the correct output power at a controlled rate when the PV is inside the proportional band. This action is called bumpless transfer and protects the process from severe transients during control transfer.

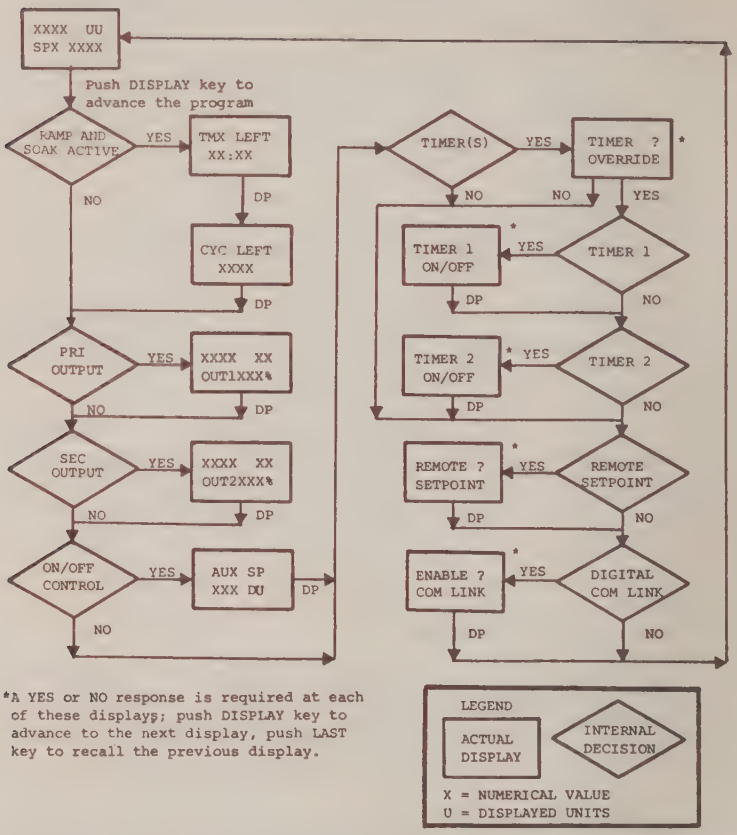


Figure 3-3. OPERATOR Loop Flow Chart

3.9 REMOTE SET POINT OPTION

A second digit "1" in the part number (refer to paragraph 6.2) indicates that the controller has been specified and manufactured to accept an analog remote set point from an externally mounted potentiometer or remote voltage or current source.

REMOTE ? SETPOINT	To enable this external input advance the display in the OPERATOR loop until this display appears. See OPERATOR loop flow chart, Figure 3-3.

Push the YES key to enable the remote set point input. The REM indicator will illuminate to confirm that control has been transferred from the internal set point to the external remote set point.

To disable this option, return to the REMOTE SETPOINT display and push the NO key.

3.10 DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

A second digit 2 thru 6 in the part number (refer to paragraph 6.2) indicates that the controller has been specified and manufactured with a Digital Communications option.

ENABLE ? COM LINK	To enable Digital Communications, push the YES key at this display. See Operator Flow Chart, Figure 3-3. To disable Digital Communications, push the NO key at this display.

The host cannot enable digital communications. This can only be accomplished by a key press on the front keypad of the controller. Even after communications is enabled, local control is still allowable.

During host-controlled operation, the front keypad remains active so that you can override the host and can take control if necessary.

The REM indicator light will flash when the communications is enabled. The REM indicator light will continue to flash until communications is disabled via the keypad. The host can also turn the REM indicator full on as part of the STATUS INPUT (PSW) command to inform you that the host is in control. Also included in the host command structure is manual control of the controller output(s).

3.11 RAMP & SOAK OPERATION

RAMP & SOAK programming is done as part of the tuning procedure, (see paragraphs 4.4 and 4.4.1). To run a profile, the controller must be in the OPERATOR mode. Press the START key to initiate RAMP & SOAK control action. All RAMP & SOAK parameters previously entered in the TUNE loop may be viewed by the operator by sequentially pressing the PARAM CHECK key.

Pushing the DISPLAY key will scroll the following displays in the OPERATOR loop when a RAMP & SOAK program is active.

XXXX UU SPX XXXX

This display shows the measurement and the final set point required at the end of the current segment along with the segment number.

TMX LEFT XX:XX

This display show the TIME LEFT (TM) in the current segment of the profile along with the step number. The timer is a countdown timer. During an ASSURED SOAK hold, the timer will show 00:00.

CYC LEFT XXX

This display shows the number of CYCLES of the RAMP & SOAK profile that remain to be executed when more than one repeat cycle has been programmed.

RAMP & SOAK set points and times can only be programmed in the TUNE mode. In the OPERATE mode, temporary changes may be made to the segment in progress by changing the time or set point with the UP/DOWN arrow keys, but the next time the RAMP & SOAK profile is used it will revert back to the values established in the TUNE mode.

When the controller has completed all cycles, it enters the STOP mode and waits for operator intervention. If another cycle (or series of cycles) is desired, the operator must again press the START key.

If the RAMP & SOAK is stopped in the middle of a run, the controller will start again at the beginning when restarted (Step one, Cycle one).

If power is lost during a RAMP & SOAK profile, the controller will continue from where it lost power when power is restored.

The clock will continue to run when the controller is put into MANUAL control during a run. When returned to AUTOmatic, the controller will continue at whatever point the clock indicates.

For host computer start-up of a RAMP & SOAK profile, see Section 5.

3.12 MULTISETPOINT OPERATION

XXXX UU
SPX XXX

MULTISETPOINT set points are Programmed as part of the tuning procedure, see paragraph 4.5 & 4.5.1. To select a set point, the controller must be in the OPERATOR mode.

The first line of the display indicates the measurement. The second line of the display shows the set point number along with the set point value. Any set point can be called up. Push PARAM CHECK and LAST key (if necessary) to display the desired set point. Then press DISPLAY key to transfer the selected set point to the OPERATOR display. Control at the new set point begins immediately when the START key is pressed.

The set point value for any MULTISETPOINT can only be programmed while in the TUNE mode. A temporary change can be made to the selected set point using the arrow keys while in the OPERATOR loop, but the next time that set point is used its value will revert back to the value set while in the TUNE mode.

If MULTISETPOINT operation is no longer desired, the operator must deselect it in the TUNE mode. The controller then reverts back to whatever value was entered for set point 0. All the set points are saved and can be selected again at a later time.

SECTION 4 TUNING

4.1 CONTROLLER TUNING

This controller has been configured at the factory with input, output and alarm functions to meet your specific application. Arbitrary alarm and tuning values were used at the factory to allow complete controller checkout. It is necessary for you to TUNE this controller to your specific process or machine before going to automatic control.

In the tune program the PARAM CHECK key advances the displays. The LAST key may be used to review the previous display at any time.

This section provides complete details on all Tuning procedures.

4.2 TUNE LOOP

The TUNE loop requires that a special tuning code be entered on the keyboard before any tuning information can be accessed. Press the following keys in sequence to enter the TUNE mode.

TUNE—LAST—YES

The TUN indicator will illuminate on the display when the code is entered correctly. If the TUN indicator does not come ON, push the RETURN key and then push the code again. The PARAM CHECK key advances the TUNE loop on the display and the LAST key will back up the display within the TUNE loop.

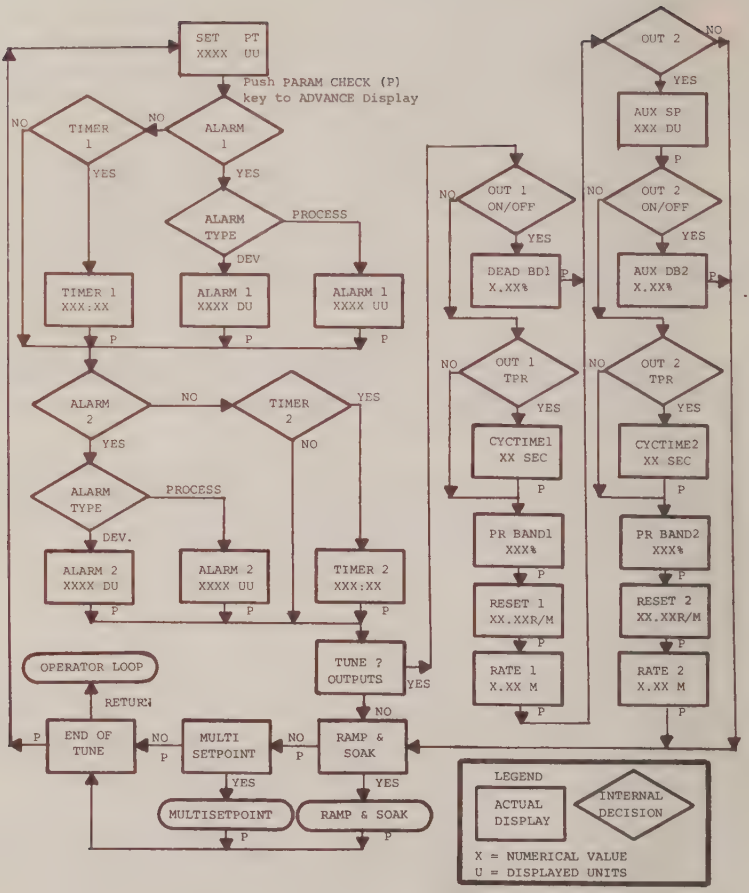


Figure 4-1. TUNE Loop Flow Chart

The TUNE displays shown below indicate all possible combinations. No specific application uses all of these displays. Your controller will only display those items appropriate to the part number of your controller. See Figure 4-1, TUNE loop flow chart.

ALARM 1 XXX UU	or	TIMER 1 XXX:XXX
ALARM 2 XXX UU		TIMER 2 XXX:XXX

These two displays will appear when alarms or timers have been included. ALARMS can be process (F or C units) or deviation (DF or DC units). The UP or DOWN arrow keys are used to set in the desired alarm or timer values. Push the PARAM CHECK key to advance to next displays.

If setting the alarm or timer relay(s) is the only function you wish to perform in the TUNE loop, push the RETURN key to return to normal operation.

For actual tuning, proceed by pushing the PARAM CHECK key.

TUNE ? OUTPUTS	Push the YES key at this display to access all the Tuning programs. Tuning is required on all initial installations.
DEAD BD1 X.XX %	This display appears when the primary output is specified as ON/OFF control. A deadband of 0.25, 0.50 or 1.00% of span can be selected, using the arrow keys. Factory preset at 0.25% of span.
CYCTIME1 XX SEC	This display appears when the primary output is specified as time proportioning control in the part number. A cycle time from 1 to 60 seconds can be selected. Factory preset at 15 seconds.
PR BAND1 XXX %	Set a proportional band (gain) of 1 to 200 percent of span. Factory preset at 5% of span.
RESET 1 XX.XX R/M	RESET display indicates the RESET (integral) action. Reset from 0.00 to 20.00 repeats per minute (R/M) can be selected. A reset value of 00.00 turns the reset action off. Factory preset at 0.25 R/M.
RATE 1 X.XX M	This display indicates the RATE (derivative) action. RATE from 0.00 to 5.00 minutes (M) can be selected. A rate value of 00.00 turns rate action off. Factory preset at 1.00 minutes.

When a secondary COOLING or ON/OFF HEATING output is included in the controller, a second set of displays follows for tuning of this output.

AUX DB XXX %	This display appears only when a secondary output is provided and is specified as ON/OFF control. An auxiliary deadband of 0.25, 0.50 or 1.00% of span can be selected, using the arrow keys. Factory preset at 0.25% of span.
CYCTIME2 XXX SEC	This display appears only when a secondary output is provided and is specified as TPR control in the part number. A cycle time from 1 to 60 seconds can be selected. Factory preset at 15 seconds.
PR BAND2 XXX %	PROPORTIONAL BAND (gain) from 1 to 200% of span can be selected. Factory preset at 5% of span.
RESET 2 XX:XX R/M	RESET (integral) action from 00.00 to 20.00 repeats per minute (R/M) can be selected. A reset value of 00.00 turns the reset action off. Factory preset at 0.25 R/M.
RATE 2 X.XX M	RATE (derivative) action from 0.00 to 5.00 minutes (M) can be selected. A rate value of 0.00 turns the rate action off. Factory preset at 1.00 minutes.

Output tuning is now complete for the controller. The TUNE loop continues with two special programs: RAMP & SOAK and MULTISETPOINT.

RAMP AND SOAK ?	The RAMP & SOAK (R&S) loop is always available in the controller program. A decision to select RAMP & SOAK must be made by the operator at this time by pushing either the YES or NO key. A NO decision will advance to the MULTISETPOINT display. A YES decision will allow the operator to use the RAMP & SOAK loop. Refer to paragraphs 4.4 & 4.4.1 for details of the RAMP & SOAK loop.
MULTI ? SETPOINT	The MULTISETPOINT (MSP) loop is always available in the controller program. A decision to select MULTISETPOINT must be made by the operator at this time by pushing either the YES or NO key. A NO decision will advance the program to the END OF TUNE display. A YES decision will allow the operator to use the MULTISETPOINT program. Refer to paragraphs 4.5 & 4.5.1 for details.

NOTE

Either RAMP & SOAK or MULTISETPOINT may be selected — but not both. If one has been selected previously, it must be deselected in the TUNE loop before the other can be selected.

END OF TUNE

This display is the final step in the TUNE loop. The LAST key will back up the display one step at a time within the TUNE loop. PARAM CHECK key will repeat the TUNE loop from the top.

RETURN key will exit the TUNE mode and return the display to the primary OPERATOR loop.

4.3 TUNING POINTERS

To simplify tuning of the Model CN-2010 Controller, special logic called POINTERS has been included that allows tuning personnel to jump back and forth between TUNE displays and OPERATOR displays quickly and efficiently.

To operate the tuning pointers, the controller must be in TUNE mode — i.e., TUN indicator light must be ON. When in the TUNE mode the DISPLAY key will call up and display the OPERATOR loop in programmed order. The PARAM CHECK key will call up and display the TUNE loop in programmed order.

It is possible to jump back and forth between the TUNE and OPERATOR loops by using the PARAM CHECK key when in the OPERATOR loop and the DISPLAY key when in the TUNE loop.

For example: In TUN mode, the display can be advanced to RESET 1 using the PARAM CHECK key. Then by pressing the DISPLAY key, the OPERATOR loop display for OUT 1 can be put on the display. The PARAM CHECK key displays RESET 1 for tuning. The DISPLAY key displays OUT 1 to observe control action resulting from the change in RESET 1. The operator can go back and forth between these two displays at the touch of a key for quick and efficient tuning.

4.4 RAMP & SOAK

The RAMP & SOAK loop stored in permanent memory allows the operator to establish RAMP & SOAK control for a specific application. The RAMP & SOAK loop is fully compatible with all control modes and output actions of the controller. The program can have up to eight distinct steps with ramp times of up to 100 hours and soak times of up to 100 hours, each of which are settable to one minute resolution (See Figure 4-2).

The selected ramp time, together with the starting and ending set point, determine the internal set point rate of change for the ramp action. A soak cycle is selected by setting in the same ending temperature as the starting temperature. The controller will provide output control action to maintain the set point temperature during soak.

RAMP & SOAK profiles are established in the TUNE mode. RAMP & SOAK operations are run in the OPERATOR mode.

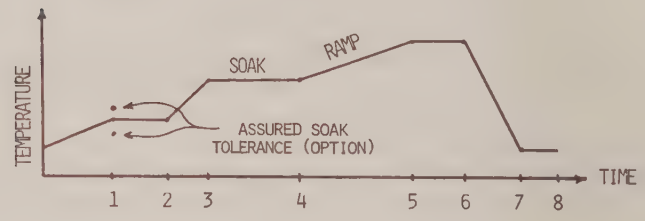


Figure 4-2. Graphic Display of RAMP and SOAK

4.4.1 Creating a RAMP & SOAK Profile

The set points for a RAMP & SOAK profile are set in the TUNE mode. The PARAM CHECK key is used to step through the entire profile and the arrow keys to set in the values. The LAST key can be used to back up within the loop to change or check previous settings. Refer to RAMP & SOAK flowchart, Figure 4-3.

There are eight segments starting with SET PT 0 through to SET PT 8. Any lesser number of segments can be used. Setting a segment time to 00:00 will terminate the RAMP & SOAK program at that segment.

To program a RAMP & SOAK profile start in the TUNE mode with the TUN indicator ON. Advance the program with the PARAM CHECK key to the RAMP & SOAK display.

RAMP AND SOAK?	Answer YES to this displayed question. This is the starting point for the RAMP & SOAK menu. RAMP & SOAK will now remain active until you return to this display and push the NO key.
SET PT 0 XXX XX	Set the initial set point for your profile. The controller will, when started, provide automatic control action to bring the measurement to this initial set point. Then push the PARAM CHECK key.

TIME 1 XX:XX	This is the first time interval between set point 0 and set point 1 for the RAMP & SOAK loop. Settings up to 99 hours and 59 minutes or 99 minutes and 59 seconds (99:59) can be programmed using the arrow keys. The Hour/Min or Min/Sec decision is made in the Calibration (see Section 6).
SET PT 1 XXX XX	SET PT 1 is the endpoint for the first step of the RAMP & SOAK loop. It is set equal to SET PT 0 for a soak interval or different than SET PT 0 for a ramp interval.

Seven more sets of time and set point displays will appear in numerical sequence when the PARAM CHECK key is pushed. The numerical values are set using the arrow keys. If any time interval is set at 00:00 the RAMP & SOAK profile ends at that segment and the display proceeds as follows:

CYCLES XXX	This display allows the operator to instruct the controller to automatically repeat the RAMP & SOAK loop for up to 254 cycles or it can be cycled continuously (CYCLES CONT) if set to one step above 254 cycles.
ASSURED SOAK?	ASSURED SOAK, when acknowledged YES, holds the timer until the measured temperature is within a specified tolerance of the set point at the start of each segment. The timer will show 00:00 when holding during ASSURED SOAK operation. Without ASSURED SOAK, the RAMP & SOAK will continue based on time even if the process system does not allow the temperature to reach the specified set point during the programmed time. When ASSURED SOAK has been selected, the RAMP & SOAK will not begin until the measurement is within the soak tolerance. A RAMP & SOAK profile with ASSURED SOAK may take longer than the sum of all segment times.
SOAK TOL 6 DF	This display only appears when ASSURED SOAK is requested. The soak tolerance (TOL) is specified as differential degrees from the primary set point. Units are DF or DC. Soak tolerance can be 1 to 200 degrees set in using the arrow keys. Once the process is within this tolerance, the timer starts and will continue even if the temperature later deviates outside of the tolerance during a RAMP or SOAK interval.
END OF TUNE	This display is the final step in the RAMP & SOAK profile. Pushing the RETURN key locks the RAMP & SOAK profile into memory and also turns off the outputs. (MAN indicator displays a blinking condition).

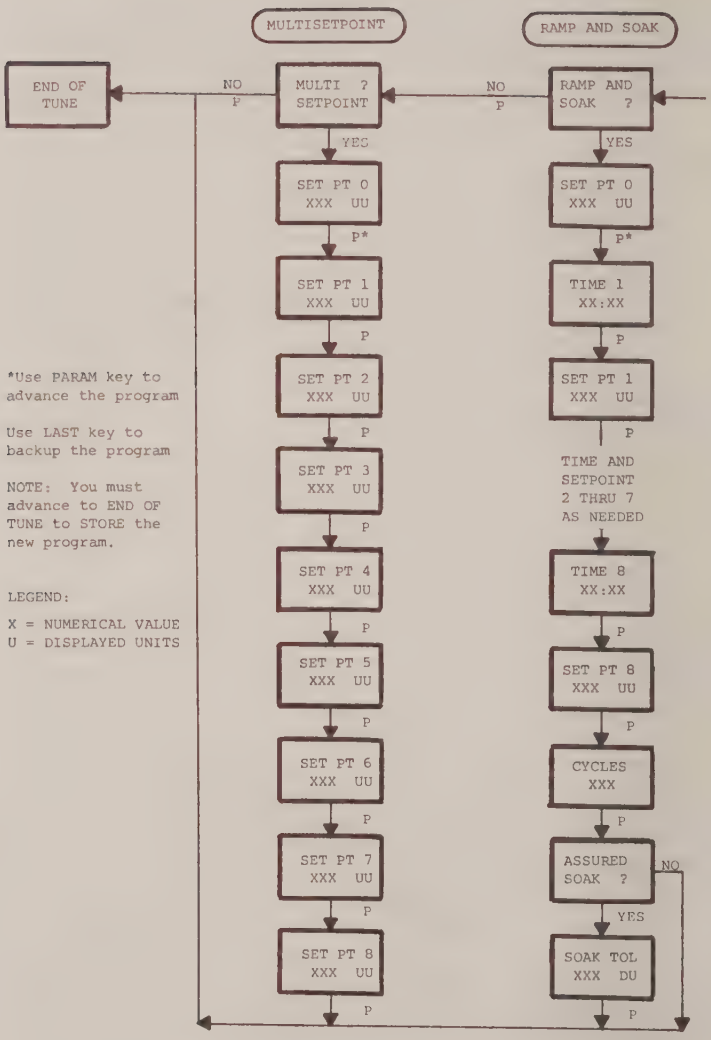


Figure 4-3. RAMP & SOAK & MULTISETPOINT Flowchart.

If RAMP & SOAK operation is no longer desired, the operator must deselect it in the TUNE loop, i.e., answer NO at RAMP & SOAK display. The controller then reverts back to whatever value is set for set point number 0. The RAMP & SOAK parameters remain saved and can be selected again at a later time.

4.5 MULTISETPOINT PROGRAM

The MULTISETPOINT program stored in permanent memory allows the operator to establish up to nine set points for recall at a later time. This loop is fully compatible with all the control and action modes of the controller. Either RAMP & SOAK or MULTISETPOINT program may be selected, but not both. If one has been selected previously, it must be deselected in the TUNE loop before the other can be selected.

MULTISETPOINT values are set in the TUNE mode (TUN indicator illuminated) using the PARAM CHECK key to step through 9 set points and the arrow keys to set in the numerical values. At "END OF TUNE" push the RETURN key to lock in all set points and to put the controller in the stop mode.

4.5.1 Creating a Multisetpoint Menu

Up to nine set points can be set from set point 0 to set point 8. Refer to Figure 4-3. Ignore unneeded set points.

To establish a MULTISETPOINT menu, call up the TUNE mode—i.e., TUN indicator ON and then advance the tune program using the PARAM CHECK key until RAMP & SOAK is displayed.

RAMP AND SOAK ?	To select MULTISETPOINT operation, you must first answer NO to this question if it has previously been selected. This is the "deselect" step.
MULTI ? SETPOINT	To create a MULTISETPOINT menu, answer YES to this displayed question. This is the start of the MULTISETPOINT loop.
SET PT 0 XXX UU	This is set point 0. Put in the desired set point using the arrow keys.

Eight more set point displays will appear in numerical sequence when the PARAM CHECK key is pressed. Set in the desired set point values using the arrow keys. Ignore unneeded set points, but be sure to advance the loop to END OF TUNE.

END OF TUNE	This display is the final step in the MULTISETPOINT loop. Pushing the RETURN key locks the MULTISETPOINT data in memory and turns off the outputs. (MAN indicator flashing).

You can then call up the desired set point by number rather than by numerical value while in the OPERATOR mode (see paragraph 3.12).

4.6 TUNING A PID (THREE MODE) CONTROLLER

The Series CN-2010 Controller is capable of exceptional control stability when properly tuned and used. The operator can achieve the fastest response time and smallest overshoot by following these instructions carefully. The information for tuning this three mode controller may be different from other controller tuning procedures.

After the controller is installed and wired:

a. Apply power to the controller.

b. Disable the control outputs by pressing the STOP key. (The MAN indicator will flash when the output(s) have been disabled.)

c. Enter the TUNE loop by pushing TUNE-LAST-YES keys in sequence. (The TUN indicator will illuminate).

d. Press PARAM CHECK key to advance the TUNE program to TUNE OUTPUTS.

e. Press YES key. For time proportional primary output CYCTIME 1 will appear. Enter the following value:

CYC TIME 1	— — — 5 SEC	(A smaller cycle time may be required for systems with an extremely fast response time).

f. Press PAREM CHECK key and sequentially enter the following values:

PR BAND 1	— — — — — 5% (PB)	
RESET 1	— — — — 0 R/M	(TURNS OFF RESET FUNCTION)
RESET 2	— — — — 0 R/M	
RATE 1	— — — — 0 MIN	(TURNS OFF RATE FUNCTION)
RATE 2	— — — — 0 MIN	

NOTE

On units with dual three mode outputs the primary and secondary tuning parameters are independently set and must be tuned separately. The procedure used in this section is for a HEATING primary output. A similar procedure may be used for a COOLING output.

4.6.1 Tuning the Outputs for Heating Control

1. Press the DISPLAY key so that the measurement appears on the screen. It is not necessary to return to OPERATOR mode while tuning the controller (POINTERS).

   Press START key to enable the OUTPUT(S) and start the process.

2. The process should be run at a set point that will allow the temperature to stabilize with heat input required.

3. With RATE and RESET turned off, the temperature will stabilize with a steady state deviation, or droop, between the set point and actual temperature. Carefully note whether or not there are regular cycles or oscillations in this temperature by observing the measurement on the display. (An oscillation may be as long as 30 minutes).

   The tuning procedure is easier to follow if you use a recorder to monitor the process temperature.

4. If there are no regular oscillations in the temperature, divide the PB by 2 (see Figure 4-4). Allow the process to stabilize and check for temperature oscillations. If there are still no oscillations, divide the PB by 2 again. Repeat until cycles or oscillations are obtained. Proceed to Step 5.

   If oscillations are observed immediately, multiply the PB by 2. Observe the resulting temperature for several minutes. If the oscillations continue, increase the PB by factors of 2 until the oscillations stop.

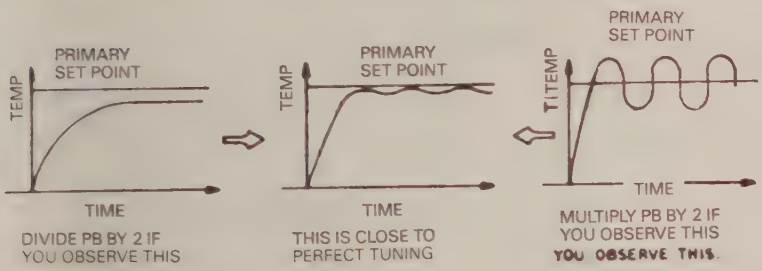


Figure 4-4. Temperature Oscillations

5. The PB is now very near its critical setting. Carefully increase or decrease the PB setting until cycles or oscillations just appear in the temperature recording.

   If no oscillations occur in the process temperature even at the minimum PB setting of 1%, skip Steps 6 through 11 below and proceed to paragraph 4.6.2.

6. Read the steady-state deviation, or droop, between set point and actual temperature with the "critical" PB setting you have achieved. (Because the temperature is cycling a bit, use the average temperature.)

7. Measure the oscillation time, in minutes, between neighboring peaks or valleys (see Figure 4-5). This is most easily accomplished with a chart recorder, but a measurement can be read at one minute intervals to obtain the timing.

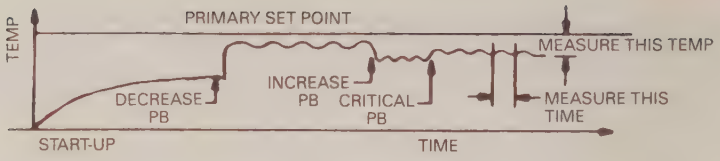


Figure 4-5. Oscillation Time

8. Now, increase the PB setting until the temperature deviation, or droop, increases 65%.

   The desired final temperature deviation can be calculated by multiplying the initial temperature deviation achieved with the critical PB setting by 1.65 (see Figure 4-6) or by use of the convenient Nomogram I (see Figure 4-7). Try several trial-and-error settings of the PB control until the desired final temperature deviation is achieved.

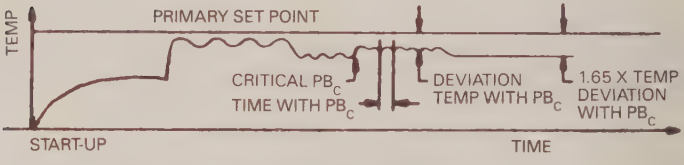


Figure 4-6. Calculating Final Temperature Deviation

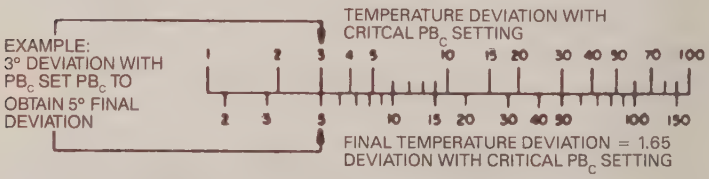

TEMPERATURE DEVIATION WITH
CRITCAL PB_C SETTING
EXAMPLE:
3° DEVIATION WITH
PB_C SET PB_C TO
OBTAIN 5° FINAL
DEVIATION
1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 30 40 50 70 100
2 3 5 10 15 20 30 40 50 100 150
FINAL TEMPERATURE DEVIATION = 1.65
DEVIATION WITH CRITICAL PB_C SETTING

Figure 4-7. Nomogram I

9. You have now completed all the necessary measurements to obtain optimum performance from the CN-2010 Controller. Only two more adjustments are required—RATE and RESET.

10. Using the oscillation time measured in Step 7, calculate the value for RESET in repeats per minutes as follows:

    $$\text{RESET} = \frac{8}{5} \times \frac{1}{To;}$$ Where To = Oscillation Time in Minutes.

    OR Use Nomogram II (See Figure 4-8):

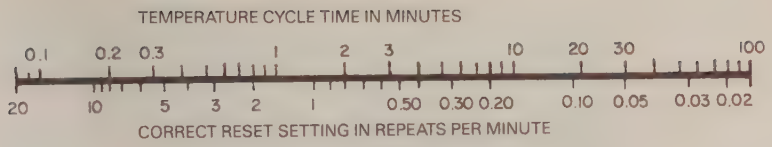

TEMPERATURE CYCLE TIME IN MINUTES
0.1 0.2 0.3 1 2 3 10 20 30 100
20 10 5 3 2 1 0.50 0.30 0.20 0.10 0.05 0.03 0.02
CORRECT RESET SETTING IN REPEATS PER MINUTE

Figure 4-8. Nomogram II

Enter the value for RESET 1.

11. Again using the oscillation time measured in Step 7, calculate the value for RATE in minutes as follows:

$$\text{RATE} = \frac{To}{10;} \qquad \text{Where to} = \text{Oscillation Time}$$

OR Use Nomogram III (See Figure 4-9)

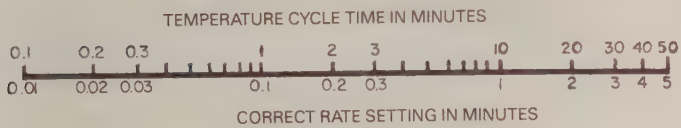


Figure 4-9. Nomogram III

Enter this value for Rate 1.

4.6.2 Tuning Procedure When No Oscillations Are Observed

1. Measure the steady-state deviation, or droop, between set point and actual temperature with minimum PB setting.
2. Increase the PB setting until the temperature deviation (droop) increases 65%. Nomogram I (see Figure 4-7) provides a convenient method of calculating the desired final temperature deviation.
3. Set the RESET 1 to a high value (10 R/M). Set the RATE 1 to a corresponding value (0.02 MIN). At this point, the measurement should stabilize at the set point temperature due to reset action.
4. Since we were not able to determine a "critical" oscillation time, the optimum settings of the reset and rate adjustments must be determined by trial and error. After the temperature has stabilized at set point, increase the set point temperature setting by 10 degrees. Observe the overshoot associated with the rise in actual temperature. Then return the set point setting to its original value and again observe the overshoot associated with the actual temperature change.
5. If overshoot occurred, it can be eliminated by decreasing the RESET time. When changes are made in the RESET value, a corresponding change should also be made in the RATE adjustment so that the RATE value is equal to:

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{1}{6 \times \text{Reset Value}}$$

i.e.: if reset = 2 R/M, then Rate equals 0.08 min.

6. Several set point changes and consequent RESET and RATE time adjustments may be required to obtain the proper balance between response time to a system upset and settling time. In general, fast response is accompanied by larger overshoot and consequently shorter time for the process to settle out. Conversely, if the response is slower the process tends to slide into the final temperature value with little or no overshoot. The requirements of the system dictate which action is desired.

4.6.3 Tuning the Primary Output for Cooling Control

The same procedure is used as defined for heating. The process should be run at a set point that requires cooling control before the temperature will stabilize.

4.7 SIMPLIFIED TUNING PROCEDURE FOR PID CONTROLLERS

The following procedure is a graphical technique of analyzing a process response curve to a step input. It is much easier with a strip chart recorder reading the process variable (PV).

1. Starting from a cold start (PV at ambient), apply full power to the process without the controller in the loop, i.e., open loop. Record this starting time.
2. After some delay (for heat to reach the sensor), the PV will start to rise. After more of a delay, the PV will reach a maximum rate of change (slope). Record the time that this maximum slope occurs, and the PV at which it occurs. Record the maximum slope in degrees per minute. Turn OFF system power.
3. Draw a line from the point of maximum slope back to the ambient temperature axis to obtain the lumped system time delay Td (see Figure 4-10). The time delay may also be obtained by the equation:

   Td = time to max. slope − (PV at max. slope − Ambient)/max. slope
4. Apply the following equations to yield the PID parameters:

   Pr. Band = Td × max. slope × 100/Span = % of span
   Reset = 0.4 / Td = resets/minute
   Rate = 0.4 × Td = minutes
5. Bring the process to set point with the controller in the loop and observe response. If the response has too much overshoot, or is oscillating, then the PID parameters can be changed (slightly, one at a time, and observing process response) in the following directions:

   Widen the proportional band, lower the Reset value, and increase the Rate value.

   Example:

   The chart recording in Figure 4-10 was obtained by applying full power to an oven. The chart scales are 10°F/cm, and 5 min/cm. The controller range is 100 – 600°F, for a span of 500°F.

Maximum slope = 18°F/5 minutes = 3.6°F/minutes.

Time delay = Td = approximately 7 minutes.

Proportional Band = 7 minutes × 3.6°F/minutes × 100/500°F = 5%.

Reset = 0.4/7 minutes = 0.06 resets/minute

Rate = 0.4 × 7 minutes = 2.8 minute

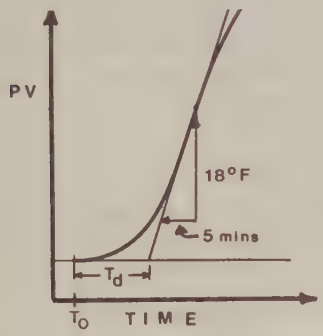


Figure 4-10. System Time Relay

SECTION 5 DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS OPTION

The host cannot initiate communications enable. This can only be accomplished by a key press on the front keypad of the controller. See paragraph 3.6. Even after communications is enabled, local control is allowable.

NOTE

The host can also take over manual control of the controller output(s) via the Control Command — Input Status (PSW)

During host-controlled operation, the front keypad is still active so that the operator can override the host and can take manual control if necessary.

The REM indicator light will flash when the communications is enabled. The REM indicator light will continue to flash until the host goes down or communications is disabled via the keypad. The host can also turn the REM indicator full on as part of the STATUS INPUT (PSW) command to inform the operator that the host is in control.

5.1 INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION

The specific type of digital communications circuitry provided in a Model CN-2010 Controller is indicated by the PART NUMBER.

D0 = No Communications
D1 = Analog remote set point (disables alarm #2)
D2 = Non-isolated RS232C communications
D3 = Isolated RS232C communications
D4 = Non-isolated RS422 communications
D5 = Isolated RS422 communications
D6 = Isolated 20 mA current loop communications

The communications circuitry is located on the middle circuit board of the electronic assembly. This board plugs into the front bezel assembly and connects to the rear "D" connector by means of a flexible flat ribbon cable that plugs into the bottom edge of the communications circuit board.

5.2 COMMUNICATIONS WIRING

The "D" Type (DB25S) 25-PIN digital communications connector located at the rear of the CN-2010 case is a standard Electronic Industries Associates (EIA) interface for RS232C. RS422 and 20 mA current loop use the same connector.

Wiring to the Model CN-2010 is identical to that for any Data Terminal. Table 5-1 identifies each PIN by function. Sections 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 provide the specific wiring for the three available interfaces.

TABLE 5-1
CONNECTOR PIN DESIGNATIONS

PIN	MNEMONIC	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	GWG	Protective Ground	In the RS232C environment this line provides a ground connection between devices. Although not required, may also be used for RS422 and 20 mA current loop configurations for the same purpose.
2	TX	Send Data	Transmits data within RS232C voltage levels (+12 V and −12 V) or RS422 voltage levels (0 and 5 V differential). Also used by the 20 mA current loop as 20 mA input (user supplied) for the transmit loop.

TABLE 5-1 (cont'd)
CONNECTOR PIN DESIGNATIONS

PIN	MINEMONIC	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
3	RX	Receive Data	Accepts data within RS232C or RS422 voltage levels or used by the 20 mA current loop as 20 mA input (user supplied) for the receive loop.
4	RTS	Request to Send	This line is normally held inactive by the CN-2010 until a message is ready to be sent. Then the line is switched active and the CN-2010 waits for the Clear To Send.
5	CTS	Clear to Send	This line must be made active by the host in order for the CN-2010 to send data unless handshake lines are inactive (see switch settings, paragraph 5.7).
6	DSR	Data Set Ready	Since the CN-2010 is a respond only device and does not initiate correspondence, the CN-2010 assumes that the host is ready to receive if the Clear To Send line is active, and does not monitor this line.
7	SG	Signal Ground	This line provides a common signal connection for the RS232C environment. It is also used as a ground reference for the power supplied by user.
8	DTR	DTR Return	Return line for Data Terminal Ready signal (PIN 20) used with RS422 with handshake only.
9	+V	Positive Voltage	User must supply +12 V dc on this PIN if using RS232C isolated configuration or +5 V dc if using RS422 isolated configuration. No connection otherwise.
10	–V	Negative Voltage	User must supply –12 V dc on this PIN if using RS232C isolated configuration. No connection otherwise.
11	CTS	CTS Return	Return line for Clear To Send signal (PIN 5) used with RS422 with handshake only.
14	TX–	Send Data Return	Return line for Send Data signal (PIN 2) used with RS422. Also 20 mA current loop return line for transmit loop.
16	RTS–	Request to Send Return	Return for Request To Send signal (PIN 4) used only with RS422 with handshake.

TABLE 5-1 (cont'd)
CONNECTOR PIN DESIGNATIONS

PIN	MINEMONIC	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
18	RX –	Receive Data Return	Return line for Receive Data signal (PIN 3) used with RS422 or 20 mA current loop on receive loop. Internally tied to Signal Ground (PIN 7) for RS232C operatons.
20	DTR	Data (Terminal) Ready	When handshake lines are used, this line is always active telling the host to send data at any time. This line is in an undetermined state when handshake is not used.
25	DSR	Data Set Ready Return	Return line used for Data Set Ready signal (PIN 6) used with RS422 with handshake only.

NOTES

1. All signals are named with respect to the originating unit.
2. All undesignated PINS are to be left open.
3. User must supply +12 V dc on PIN 9, −12 V dc on PIN 10 referenced to ground on PIN 7 for isolated RS232C operation,. For isolated RS422 operation the user must supply +5 V dc on PIN 9 referenced to ground on PIN 7.

5.3 HANDSHAKE OPTION

The Model CN-2010 digital communications includes provision for the full RS handshake selection for use in RS232C and RS422 interfaces. To enable handshake for these interfaces, set the S2 switch number 4 ''ON''(see paragraph 4.7). Four signal leads are used.

PIN 4	RTS	Request to Send
PIN 5	CTS	Clear to Send
PIN 6	DSR	Data Set Ready
PIN 20	DTR	Data (Terminal) Ready

The RS422 also requires return lines.

.PIN 16	RTS	Request to Send Return
PIN 12	CTS	Clear to Send Return
PIN 25	DSR	Data Set Ready Return
PIN 8	DTR	Data (Terminal) Ready Return

Interface diagrams (Sections 5.5 and 5.6) shown are suggestion **only.** There are several alternate wiring configurations depending on the host. It is essential to compare the host or modem requirements with the CN-2010 pin designations (Section 5.2) before connecting the system.

If handshake is not required or if these signals are not compatible with the host computer, the S2 switch number 4 **MUST** be "OFF". Handshaking cannot be used for any 20 mA Current Loop interface or for Drop Line RS422 configurations.

5.4 RS232C INTERFACE (See Figures 5-1 and 5-2)

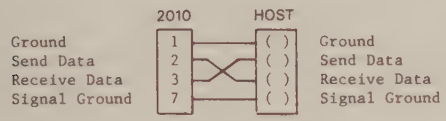


Figure 5-1. RS232C Half/Full Duplex Without Handshake

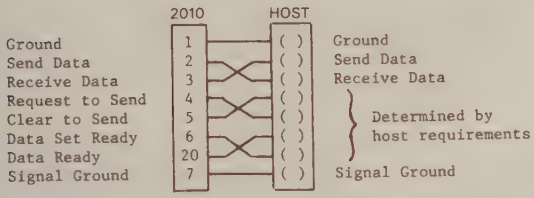


Figure 5-2. RS232C Half/Full Duplex With Handshake

5.5 RS422 INTERFACE (See Figures 5-3 and 5-4.)

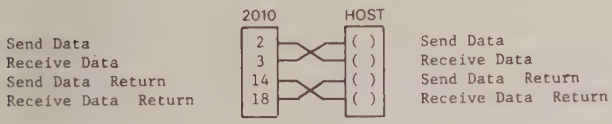


Figure 5-3. RS422 Half/Full Duplex Without Handshake

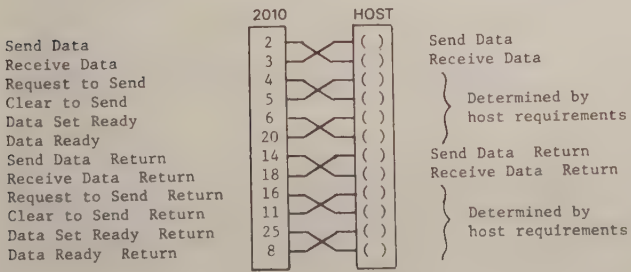


Figure 5-4. RS422 Half/Full Duplex With Handshake

The RS422 driver is shown in Figure 5-5. Be sure the host RS422 driver conforms or it will be necessary to swap connections between all signals and their respective return lines to correct polarity—i.e., Pins 2 and 14, Pins 3 and 18, etc.

Figure 5-5.. RS422 Driver

RS422 may be drop line configured to enable the host to talk to several CN-2010 units through one port as shown in Figure 5-6.

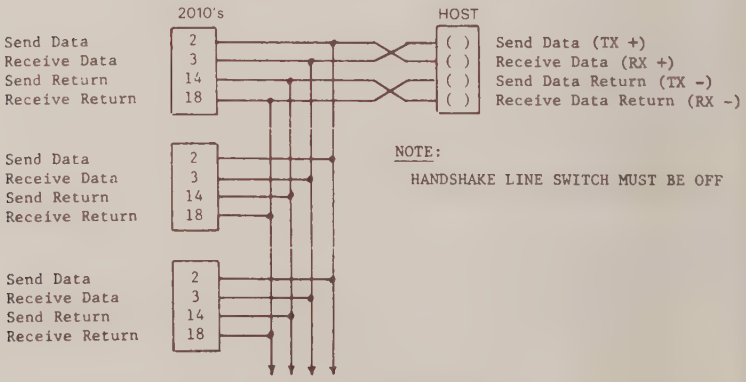


Figure 5-6. Several CN-2010 Units in Conjunction With One Host

5.6 20 mA CURRENT LOOP INTERFACE (See Figures 5-7 through 5-10)

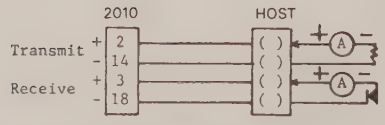


Figure 5-7. Full Duplex 4-Wire Connections

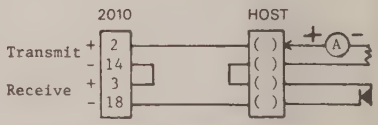


Figure 5-8. Half Duplex 2-Wire Connections

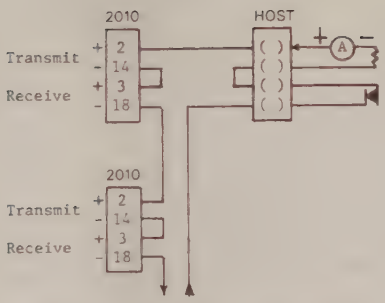


Figure 5-9. Half Duplex 2-Wire Chaining of Several CN-2010 Controllers

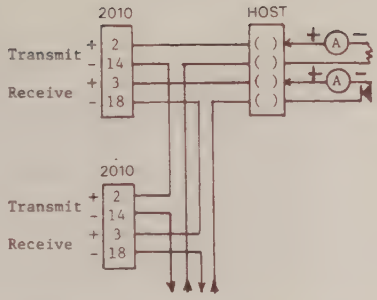


Figure 5-10. Full Duplex 4-Wire Chaining of Several CN-2010 Controllers

NOTES

1. Symbol A indicates 20 mA current source provided by others.
2. Less than 2.3 V (Transmit) and 1.0 V (Receive) drop across contacts while marking.
3. Maximum voltage that can be applied across Transmitter or Receiver Terminals is 24 V. Maximum current is 30 mA.

5.7 FORMAT SELECTION SWITCHES

Format selector switches mounted on the communications circuit board inside the Model CN-2010 Controller allow the user to select Parity, Baud Rate and Unit Address to fit the application (see Figure 5-11). The switch options are:

PARITY: Even, odd or no parity (factory set at NO PARITY)

BAUD RATE: 300, 600, 1200 or 2400 (factory set at 1200)

UNIT ADDRESS: 0 to 63 (factory set at ADDRESS 0000)

HANDSHAKE: YES or NO (factory set at NO HANDSHAKE)

To access these switches, turn power to the Model CN-2010 Controller OFF. Press in the tabs on each side of the front bezel and pull the electronic assembly forward enough to expose the switches. DO NOT REMOVE the assembly from the case.

Carefully note the type of switch action. Rocker switch action is **push in** to activate. Slider switch action is slid up or down to activate. Follow the markings on the switch for the correct switch position for ON (CLOSED, HI, 1) or OFF (OPEN, LO, ∅). Use a pencil or pen tip to set desired switch position. Each unused switch **MUST** be in the OFF position.

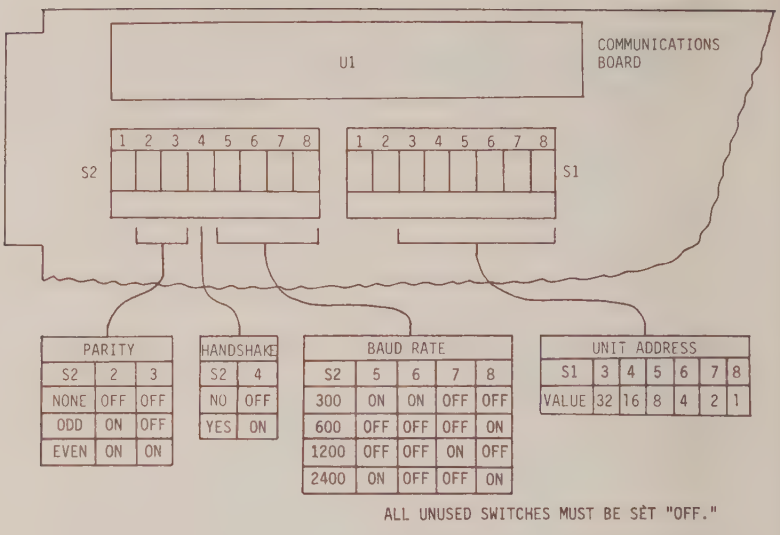


Figure 5-11. Format Selection Switches

5.8 PROGRAMMING

5.8.1 Asynchronous Serial Data Format

The DATA WORD consists of one ASCII character, i.e., two hexadecimal characters plus one start bit and two stop bits. The number of incoming stop bits is not critical. The CN-2010 can accept any number of stop bits. The CN-2010 will always respond with two stop bits. The MSB of the data bits is the parity bit. When parity is not used the MSB must be OFF. (See Figure 5-12.)

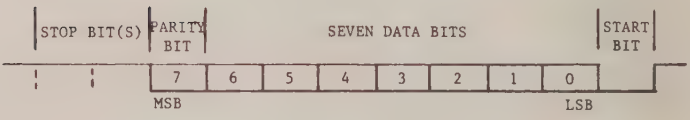


Figure 5-12. Serial Data Format

5.8.2 Data Protocol

The Model CN-2010 Controller is always the passive (listener) link in this protocol. Transmission is always initiated by the host computer. The host sends a command or a command and data to the Model CN-2010 Controller. The Model CN-2010 responds within 100 ms. either with system status or with system status and data.

The COMMAND sent by the host must be in the following format except that CKSUM is optional with the host. The CN-2010 will ignore a lack of CKSUM if none is provided by the host computer. The CN-2010 will always respond with a CKSUM even if it is not used. See examples in paragraphs 5.8.8 & 5.8.9.

TO READ DATA:

* UNIT#: R PARAMETER : CKSUM CR

TO WRITE DATA:

* UNIT#: W PARAMETER / DATA : CKSUM CR

NOTE

The Model CN-2010 will ignore LF if transmitted after CR.

The Model CN-2010 will RESPOND within 100 ms. in the following format:

RESPONSE TO READ COMMAND:

$ STATUS : DATA : CKSUM CR LF

RESPONSE TO WRITE COMMAND:

$ STATUS :: CKSUM CR LF

NOTE

Spacing is included above purely for clarity. Actual data transmission must not include spacings. NULL characters HEX ''00'' may be sent within the context of the message to the host from the CN-2010 and should be ignored, but must not be sent to the CN-2010.

5.8.3 Data Protocol Definitions

See examples in Section 5.8.8 and 5.8.10 of this manual.

*	– Standard ASCII character used by the host computer to initiate a command.
:	– Standard ASCII character used as a field separator.
/	– Standard ASCII character used as a separator between the PARAMETER mnemonic and the data in a WRITE COMMAND.
$	– Standard ASCII character used by the Model CN-2010 as the first character in a response.
UNIT #	– ASCII 0 to 63. The unit address ID is established via binary weighted internal switches on the Model CN-2010 communications board. The unit address can be omitted in transmissions when only one unit is involved and address switches are set to all zeros.
R	– READ command
W	– WRITE command
PARAMETER	– Controller variable shown as a three-character ASCII mnemonic. See Section 5.8.4. ONLY UPPER CASE CHARACTERS MAY BE USED.
CKSUM	– **Two** ASCII coded hexadecimal characters representing an eight-bit checksum formed by adding each byte of the string preceding the checksum into an eight-bit accumulator and ignoring any overflow. The resulting eight-bit sum is sent as two hexadecimal characters. The high order four bits are the first character and the low order four bits are the last character. CKSUM is optional with the user.
CR	– Carriage Return
LF	– Line Feed
STATUS	– Two ASCII coded hexadecimal characters defining the system status. See paragraphs 5.8.5 and 5.8.6.
DATA	– A string of ASCII digits, including minus sign where appropriate, representing the numerical value of the PARAMETER specified. Limited to four character spaces.

5.8.4 Parameter Designations

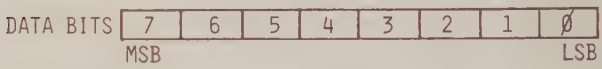
Function	MNEMONIC	Definition	LIMITS: All values must be set in as whole numbers. See Notes below.
Operator Functions	PV0	Process Variable	DO NOT WRITE PROCESS VARIABLE.
	CSP	Control Set point	MUST BE WITHIN SYSTEM SPAN LIMITS.
	OP1	Output 1, PRImary Output	0 to 4095 when in manual control[1]
	OP2	Output 2, SECondary Output	0 to 4095 when in manual control[1]
	TML	Time Left, Ramp & Soak	Hours and minutes up to 9959[2] (colon omitted)
	RPL	Repeats Left, Ramp & Soak	1 to 254 or 255 for continuous repeats
Primary Control	DB1	Dead Band 1	25, 50 or 100 for % of SPAN[3]
	CT1	Cycle Time 1	1 to 60 for seconds
	PB1	Proportional Band 1	1 to 200 for % of SPAN
OUTPUT 1	RE1	Reset 1	1 to 2000 for R/M or 0 for RESET OFF[3]
	RA1	Rate 1	1 to 500 for Minutes or 0 for Rate OFF[3]
Secondary Control	ASP	AUXiliary Set Point	Secondary set point must be within SPAN.
	DB2	Dead Band 2	25, 50 or 100 for % of SPAN[3]
	CT2	Cycle Time 2	1 to 60 for seconds
	PB2	Proportional Band 2	1 to 200 for % of SPAN
OUTPUT 2	RE2	Reset 2	1 to 2000 for R/M or 0 for RESET OFF[3]
	RA2	Rate 2	1 to 500 for Minutes or 0 for Rate OFF[3]
Alarms	AL1	Alarm 1 Set Point	Must be within system span limits
	AL2	Alarm 2 Set Point	Must be within system span limits
Timers	R1H	Relay 1 Hours	0 to 999 for hours
	R1M	Relay 1 Minutes	0 to 59 for minutes
Set points for Ramp & Soak or Multisetpoint	SP0	Set Point 0	All set points must be within the SPAN.
	SP1	Set Point 1	
	SP2	Set Point 2	
	SP3	Set Point 3	
	SP4	Set Point 4	
	SP5	Set Point 5	
	SP6	Set Point 6	
	SP7	Set Point 7	
	SP8	Set Point 8	
	SPP	POINTER	Set point pointer for set point selection.
Time for Ramp & Soak or Multisetpoint	TM1	Time 1	All times in hours:minutes or minutes:seconds up to 99:59
	TM2	Time 2	
	TM3	Time 3	
	TM4	Time 4	
	TM5	Time 5	
	TM6	Time 6	
	TM7	Time 7	
	TM8	Time 8	
Ramp & Soak	RPT	Repeats	1 to 254 or 255 for continuous repeats
	ASK	Assured Soak Tolerance	1 to 200 degrees
Status	PSW	PROCESS STATUS	See paragraph 5.8.5 for details.
	CSW	CONTROL STATUS	See paragraph 5.8.6 for details.

NOTES

1. Output power level is communicated as a digital value from 0 to 4095. To READ % OUTPUT divide the transmitted value by 40.95. Use same rule to input manual control output.
2. TIMERS can be set to operate in Hours:Minutes or Minutes:Seconds at time of calibration. Set in selected time without colon, i.e., 9959 not 99:59.
3. Set in desired value as a whole number. Controller logic will multiply input by 0.01 to get correct decimal value.

5.8.5 Control Commands–Process Status (PSW)

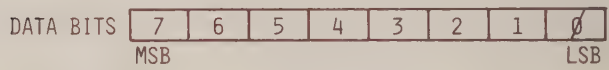
The USER may READ or WRITE the Process Status (mnemonic PSW) as two ASCII HEX characters. Before WRITING a new command, you must first read the existing command data bits. All data bits you do not wish to change **MUST** be repeated in the new command including bits designated RESERVED.



BIT	Ø STATUS	1 STATUS
7	STOP	START
6	MANUAL	AUTO CONTROL
5	NORMAL	INPUT OPEN (READ only)
4	NORMAL	DATA LOST (READ only)
3	"REM" flashing	"REM" full ON
2	ALM/TIMER 2 OFF	ALM/TIMER 2 ON
1	ALM/TIMER 1 OFF	ALM/TIMER 1 ON
Ø	RESERVED	RESERVED

5.8.6 Control Commands–Control Status (CSW)

The USER may READ or WRITE the Control Status (mnemonic CSW) as two ASCII HEX characters. Before WRITING a new command, you must first read the existing command data bits. All data bits you do not wish to change **MUST** be repeated in the new command including bits designated RESERVED.



BIT	Ø STATUS	1 STATUS
7	RESERVED	RESERVED
6	RESERVED	RESERVED
5	RESERVED	RESERVED
4	NORMAL	TIMER OVERRIDE (event alarms only)
3	NORMAL	ASSURED R&S (Ramp & Soak program only)
2	NORMAL	MULTISETPOINT } mutually
1	NORMAL	RAMP & SOAK } EXCLUSIVE
Ø	RESERVED	RESERVED

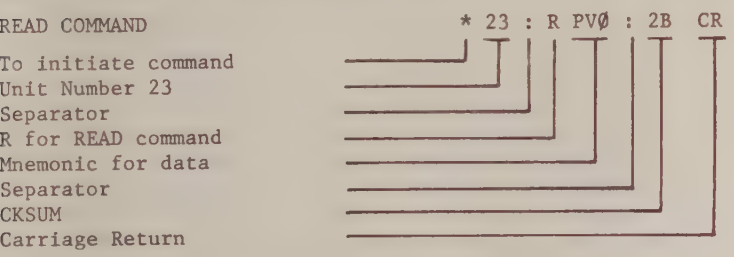
5.8.7 Status Response

Every command from the host computer causes the Model CN-2010 to generate a two ASCII HEX character status report as part of its response. Normal state (0) is assumed to be normal controller operation.

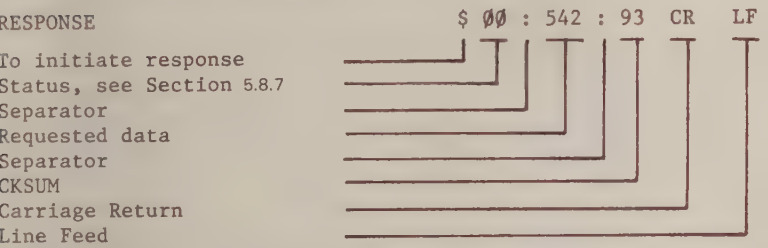
BIT	ABNORMAL CONDITION "1"
T	Transmission Error
C	CKSUM Error on received data
S	Syntax Error or Illegal Input
D	Communications Turned OFF
P	Parity Error on received data
R	INPUT OPEN
A	Alarm Condition (ALARM OR TIME 1 or 2)
U	RESERVED

5.8.8 Protocol Example–Read

A command to READ the measurement of Unit Number 23 would be:

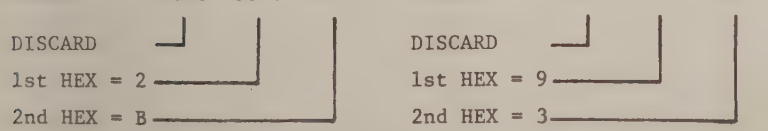


The Model CN-2010 response to the READ command if the measurement were 542 degrees would be:



CKSUM computation is as follows (for the example in this Section).

READ COMMAND		RESPONSE REPLY	
CHAR	HEX	CHAR	HEX
*	2A	$	24
2	32	Ø	3Ø
3	33	Ø	3Ø
:	3A	:	3A
R	52	5	35
P	5Ø	4	34
V	56	2	32
Ø	3Ø	:	3A
:	3A		
TOTAL	22B	TOTAL	193

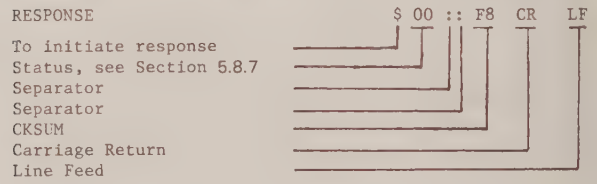


Note: Parity bits are not included in the CKSUM.

5.8.9 Protocol Example–Write

A command to WRITE (enter new data) into Unit Number 17 to make the set point 234 degrees would be:

The Model CN-2010 response to the WRITE command would be:



NOTE

The beginning of data and end of data (field) separators (:) will both be present even if status only (NO DATA) is being transmitted.

5.8.10 ASCII Table

MSB / LSB	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0000 0	NUL	SOH	STX	ETX	EOT	ENQ	ACK	BEL	BS	HT	LF	VT	FF	CR	SO	SI
0001 1	DLE	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	NAK	SYN	ETB	CAN	EM	SUB	ESC	FS	GS	RS	US
0010 2	SP	!	"	#	$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	–	.	/
0011 3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
0100 4	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
0101 5	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[	\	]	^	_
0110 6	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
0111 7	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{	|	}	~	DEL

BINARY — HEX — ASCII

SECTION 6 CALIBRATION

The Controllers are delivered fully calibrated and ready to use. Recalibration is not normally required or recommended but it may be necessary in order to meet plant operating standards or to recover from extraordinary circumstances such as DATA LOST/PLEASE CAL.

The calibration procedure for the CN2010 Controllers include both a CONFIGURATION procedure and a REFERENCE procedure. The CONFIGURATION procedure refers to those steps that must be performed to tell the microprocessor details of the application including input, output, control action, alarms, display units, span and time base. These details are to be keyed through the front keypad in a structured sequence (refer to Calibration Loop, Figure 6-1.) The REFERENCE procedure is the more traditional calibration using an external reference source. A structural program also exists for this calibration (see Calibration Loop, Figure 6-1). Please note that a type J thermocouple is required, for the thermocouple reference calibration.

Controller CONFIGURATION calibration can be performed at the normal controller installation or on a bench. Only a properly protected (cover exposed terminals) ac power source and an appropriate input is necessary. If input is not convenient, a jumper between Terminals F and H is adequate for CONFIGURATION calibration. REFERENCE calibration requires a precise calibration source for the input signal.

CAUTION

COMPUTER DEVICES ARE NON-FORGIVING. KEY SEQUENCES AND INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED PRECISELY. DO NOT SKIP ANY STEP.

6.1 ENTERING CALIBRATION PROGRAM

A security code protects the calibration procedure. To enter the calibration mode push the three keys as indicated in Figure 6-2 simultaneously. A front display "CAL" indicator will illuminate. If it does not, push the RETURN key and then push the 3 key code again.

Figure 6-2. Entering Calibration Loop

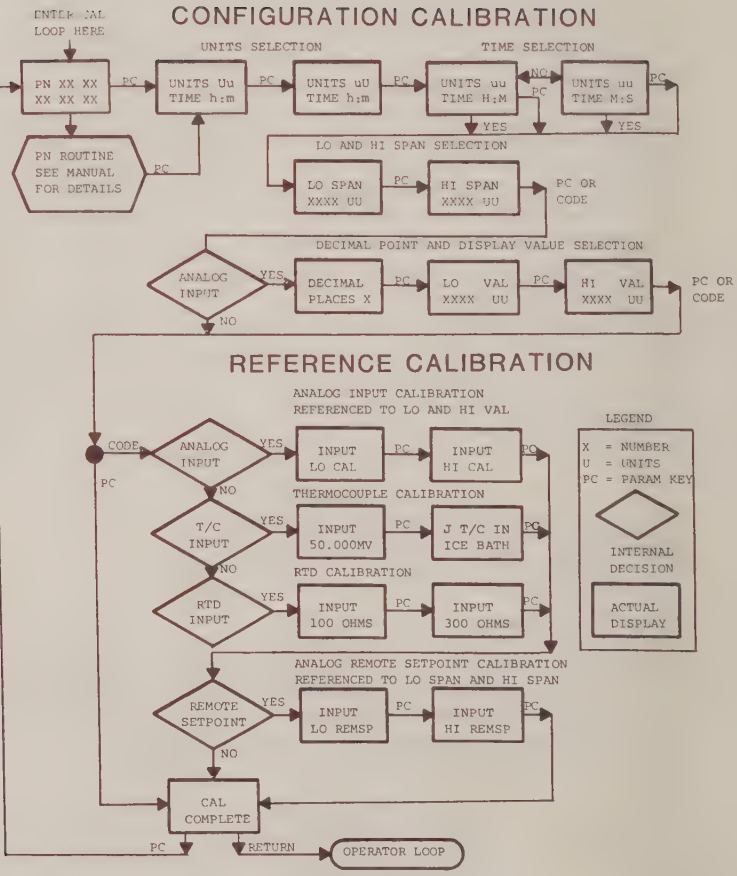
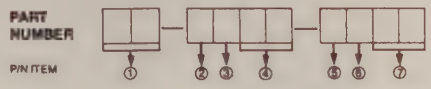


Figure 6-1. Calibration Loop

6.2 PART NUMBER

PN XX XX
XX XX XX

The PART NUMBER is the first CAL loop display. If this display does not appear, push the LAST key until it is on the display. This 10 digit PART NUMBER fully defines the controller.



1 Model

D0	2010	No communications
D1	2010	Remote Analog Setpoint
D2	2010	RS232C non-isolated
D3	2010	RS232C isolated
D4	2010	RS422 non-isolated
D5	2010	RS422 isolated
D6	2010	20 mA Current (isolated)

2 Primary Output

0	NO PRIMARY
1	PRI. HEAT SSR ON/OFF
2	PRI. COOL SSR ON/OFF
3	PRI. HEAT SSR PROP.
4	PRI. COOL SSR PROP.
5	PRI. HEAT 4-20 mA DC
6	PRI. COOL 4-20 mA DC
7	PRI. HEAT 0-5 VDC
8	PRI. COOL 0-5 VDC

3 Secondary Output

0	NO SECONDARY
1	SEC. HEAT SSR ON/OFF
2	SEC. COOL SSR ON/OFF
4	SEC. COOL SSR PROP.
6	SEC. COOL 4-20 mA DC
7	SEC. COOL 0-5 V DC

4 Input

00	J thermocouple
01	K thermocouple
02	R thermocouple
03	S thermocouple
04	T thermocouple
06	E thermocouple
07	B thermocouple
08	PLATINEL II T/C
09	Ni/Ni 18% Moly T/C
10	W5Re/W26Re T/C
11	W3Re/W25Re T/C
12	W/W26Re T/C
20	RTD 100 ohm pt.
21	RTD 100 ohm pt. (0.1 res)
40	0-5 volts DC
60	4-20 mA DC

5 Alarm/Timer 1

0	no alarm
1	HI process
2	LO process
3	HI deviation
4	LO deviation
5	ON Timer
6	OFF TImer

6 Alarm/Timer 2

0	no alarm
1	HI process
2	LO process
3	HI deviation
4	LO deviation
5	ON Timer
6	OFF Timer

7 Options

00	No options
XX	Any special

The CN2010 Controllers have been manufactured with specific hardware that determines input and output capability. The PART NUMBER defines this capability. The PART NUMBER also defines some items that can be changed by a keypad instruction without any hardware change. For example: In a controller provided with thermocouple input, the type of thermocouple can be changed by a keypad instruction. However an input cannot be changed to an RTD or process input unless a hardware change is also made. CONFIGURATION calibration deals specifically with those items that can be changed strictly by a keypad instruction.

6.3 PART NUMBER CHANGES

The following list defines allowable part number changes.

DIGIT 1: Any number change requires a hardware change.

DIGIT 2: Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are interchangeable by keypad instructions.
Number 5 and 6 are interchangeable by keypad instructions.
Number 7 and 8 are interchangeable by keypad instructions.
Any other change requires a hardware change too.

DIGIT 3: Numbers 1, 2 and 4 are interchangeable by keypad instructions only. Any other change requires a hardware change too.

DIGIT 4: Numbers 00 thru 12 are interchangeable by keypad instructions. Any other change requires a hardware change too.

DIGIT 5: All numbers except 0 are interchangeable by keypad instruction.

DIGIT 6: All numbers except 0 are interchangeable by keypad instruction.

DIGIT 7: This number is used to identify specials and should only be changed by authorized personnel.

Most recalibration requirements will use the original part number found on the instrument labels. If you make a change in the PART NUMBER, be sure you write the new number down on the back cover of this manual for future reference.

If you do not need to reset or change the part number, push the PARAM CHECK key to advance the display and proceed to paragraph 6.5.

If you do want to change the part number, proceed with paragraph 6.4.

6.4 SETTING THE PART NUMBER

An additional security code protects the part number. To change the part number push the two keys indicated in Figure 6.3 simultaneously.

A flashing digit will appear at the first digit position. The digit that is flashing can be changed by using the arrow keys. The PARAM CHECK key advances the flashing digit and the LAST key backs up the digit. You can change any of the part numbers within the rules stated in paragraph 6.3. Be very careful not to enter an illegal part number.

If you are recovering from the DATA LOST mode be sure to enter the complete part number. When the part number is correct push the PARAM CHECK key until the next display appears.

Figure 6-3. Setting the Part Number

6.5 SETTING THE DISPLAYED UNITS

The controller will accept any 2 alphanumeric characters for displayed units. The only limitation is that the temperature F or C units MUST be in the right hand position.

UNITS XX
TIME H:M

The best way to see how units are set is to push the arrow key while watching the display. All numbers and letters are available in both positions. UNITS setting starts with the left hand digit. Push the PARAM CHECK key to move to the right hand digit. LAST key will back up right to left if needed. The DOWN key will scroll the digit reverse to the UP key. A blank is available in the sequence for single character units. The left hand position can be a blank. Push PARAM CHECK key when units are correct.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Changing units between F and C does not change the numerical values of any set points, alarms, or span limits. Each set point, alarm and span limit must be individually changed to correspond to the new units of measurement. When no units or any units except Blank and F are specified the controller uses the degree C linearization table for thermocouple or RTD input.

6.6 SETTING THE TIME BASE

A time base must be selected when a TIMER alarm is included or the RAMP & SOAK program is to be used.

UNITS UU
TIME H:M

You can select Hours:Minutes (H:M) or Minutes-:Seconds (M:S) for the time base. Push the NO key to change the selection. When the time base is correct push the PARAM CHECK key to advance to the next display.

6.7 SETTING THE SPAN

LO SPAN
XXXX UU

The next two displays are LO and HI SPAN. SPAN is the LO and HI limits outside of which the system is not to operate. The controller automatically limits all set points and alarms to be within this SPAN.

HI SPAN
XXXX UU

The controller stores in permanent memory the maximum allowable spans for all listed thermocouple and RTD inputs. Unless ordered otherwise, the maximum span will appear on these displays. You can select any span up to the stored limits for thermocouple and RTD inputs. For certain thermocouples higher limits may be included.

Process type inputs are limited to any span between −3200 and +3200 units. You can assign any display value to the LO SPAN and HI SPAN within these limits and the controller will automatically linearize all values in between. Use the UP and DOWN arrow keys to change values. Advance from LO to HI SPAN using the PARAM CHECK key. The LAST Key will back up from HI to LO SPAN. Both direct and reverse spans are allowable.

CONFIGURATION calibration for controllers with thermocouple or RTD input is now complete. If you have this type of controller proceed to paragraph 6.10.

If you have a process input controller, three more displays are available. Push the PARAM CHECK key and proceed to paragraph 6.8.

6.8 SETTING THE DECIMAL POINT

DECIMAL
PLACES X

This display allows the selection of decimal point position from zero (no decimal point) to third position from the right (i.e., 0.783). Use the UP or DOWN arrow keys to select decimal point position. When decimal position is correct push the PARAM CHECK key to advance to the next display.

6.9 SETTING THE DISPLAY RANGE

LO VAL XXXX UU

This display is used to program the desired display indication at minimum input. For example: LO VAL can be set to indicate 0 for a 4 mA input level. After setting the desired reading using the arrow keys, press the PARAM CHECK key.

HI VAL XXXX UU

This display is used to program the desired display indication at maximum input. For example: HI VAL can be set to indicate 2000 for a 20 mA input level.

The LO VAL/HI VAL procedure is the electronic equivalent of changing the scale in an analog panel meter. No input reference calibration is required. You can change the displayed range purely through the keypad when a process signal such as 4-20 mA is the input.

6.10 REFERENCE CALIBRATION

At this point in the calibration program the CONFIGURATION calibration has been completed. Three situations may exist.

a) You have completed what you need to do and wish to return the controller to use. Push the PARAM CHECK key and proceed to section 6.12.

b) The controller will not advance when you push the PARAM CHECK key. Proceed with the following instructions. This occurs usually when calibrating after a DATA LOST/PLEASE CAL.

c) You wish to perform a REFERENCE calibration. Proceed with the following instructions.

CAUTION

ENTRY INTO THE REFERENCE CALIBRATION ROUTINE WITHOUT PROPER CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT MAY ERASE THE FACTORY CALIBRATION. DO NOT PROCEED WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS UNTIL YOU ARE PROPERLY PREPARED.

REFERENCE calibration refers to the procedure for calibrating the controller to an external input reference source. Before starting a reference calibration you must be at one of these displays.

HI SPAN XXX UU

or

HI VAL XXX UU

If you are not at one of these displays and wish to do a REFERENCE calibration push the PARAM CHECK key until "CAL COMPLETE" appears. Then push the LAST key once.

A security code protects the reference calibration procedures. To enter the reference calibration mode push the two keys indicated in Figure 6.4 simultaneously.

CAUTION

ALLOW AT LEAST A 20 MINUTE WARMUP BEFORE ANY REFERENCE CALIBRATION IS ATTEMPTED.

There are three stored calibration routines. The controller will automatically display the correct instructions for your application.

6.11 Thermocouple Input Calibration
6.12 RTD Input Calibration
6.13 Process Input Calibration

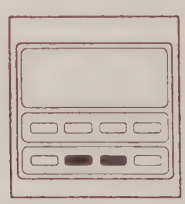


Figure 6-4. Entering the Reference Calibration

6.11 THERMOCOUPLE CALIBRATION

All thermocouple input controllers are calibrated in the same manner. A 50.000 ±.005mV source, and a type J thermocouple in an Ice Bath or equivalent simulator are required.

IMPORTANT NOTE: A cold junction compensator resistor is provided at the rear terminals of each thermocouple input controller. Calibration of thermocouple units MUST be done with the specific compensator to be used in the final installation. All thermocouple input controllers are calibrated with a type J thermocouple.

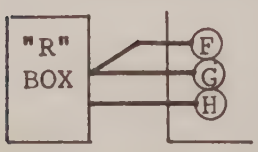
INPUT 50.000 mV

This display indicates that a stable, precision distortion-free 50.000 mV DC calibration source be connected to rear case terminals F (−) and H (+). Allow a 2 minute interval for the source input to stabilize with the 50.000 mV applied and then push the PARAM CHECK key.

J T/C IN ICE BATH

Without removing the AC power, change the input to a J T/C in Ice Bath or to its equivalent from a calibration device. Allow a 2 minute interval for the input to stabilize and then push the PARAM CHECK key. Proceed to paragraph 6.14.

6.12 RTD CALIBRATION



RTD input controllers should be calibrated using a precision decade resistance box. Be sure to use short, low resistance leads and good tight connections. Three wire connections to the input are required to minimize lead resistance errors. All wires must be the same gauge and length.

INPUT 100 OHMS	This display is the first step for RTD calibration. Connect the RTD calibrator and set for 100.00 ± .05 ohms. Allow a 2 minute interval for the source to stabilize and then push the PARAM CHECK key.
INPUT 300 OHMS	Set the RTD calibrator for 300.00 ± .05 ohms. Allow a 2 minute interval for the source to stabilize and then push the PARAM CHECK key. For controllers with 0.1 RTD resolution, different inputs may be specified. Follow the instructions provided on the display. Push PARAM CHECK key and proceed to paragraph 6.14.

6.13 PROCESS CALIBRATION

An appropriate voltage or current source is required for process input calibration.

INPUT LO CAL	This display is the first step for process input calibration. Connect the calibrator and set its output to the LO calibration value. With a 4-20 mA input the LO CAL would be 4 mA. Allow a 2 minute interval for the source to stabilize and then push the PARAM CHECK key.
INPUT HI CAL	Adjust the calibrator to output the HI calibration value. With a 4-20 mA input the HI CAL would be 20 mA. Allow a 2 minute interval for the source to stabilize and then push the PARAM CHECK key. Proceed to paragraph 6.14.

6.14 REMOTE SET POINT INPUT CALIBRATION

Remote Set point Input can be used in any controller that has been provided with this option. Perform all other calibrations before proceeding with this calibration.

To calibrate the Remote Set point Input enter the reference calibration program as described in Section 6.10 and advance to the following display using the PARAM CHECK key.

INPUT LO REMSP	Connect the remote voltage or current source to terminals B (+) and F (−) or use the internal + 2.45 Vdc across terminals C and F to power a remote 10K ohm potentiometer with the arm connected to terminal B.

Set the input source to the LO INPUT value that is to correspond to the LO SPAN value previously established. Wait 2 minutes for the system to stabilize and then push the PARAM CHECK key.

INPUT HI REMSP	Set the input source to the HI INPUT value that is to correspond to the HI SPAN value previously established. Wait 2 minutes for the system to stabilize and then push the PARAM CHECK key. Proceed to paragraph 6.15.

6.15 CALIBRATION COMPLETE

CAL COMPLETE

This is the final display in the calibration program. When at this display, you must push the RETURN key to enter and store all calibration data. THIS STEP IS CRITICAL. All the changes and references calibration are not valid until this step is completed. When you push the RETURN key the controller returns to the OPERATOR mode and the CAL indicator goes out.

You can now remove the calibrator and return the controller to its normal installation.

SECTION 7 SERVICE INFORMATION

7.1 MAINTENANCE

Some simple preventative steps will help assure optimum performance:

- Keep controller fairly clean and protected from dirt, oil and corrosion.
- Periodically recheck all electrical connections.
- Allow at least 5 minutes for warm-up before starting operation.
- Clean keypad and display with a soft, damp cloth. Solvents or chemical cleaners should not be used.

7.2 DIAGNOSTIC DISPLAYS

The controller contains several self-diagnosis programs that will display an appropriate warning when necessary. When any of these displays appear, the control outputs(s) go OFF and the alarm(s) go ON.

INPUT OPEN

This display indicates that the input is an open circuit and must be corrected before proceeding.

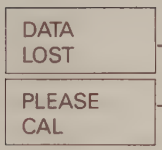
POWER FAILURE

This display will appear if the AC voltage to the controller drops below specification to a low voltage level. Check the AC voltage level and correct if necessary.

RTC FAILURE

RAM FAILURE

If either of these displays appear, try switching the AC power ON or OFF to the controller. If the indication stays the same, the controller must be serviced by authorized personnel.



This flashing display indicates that for some reason the controller calibration has been lost. This is an error alarm that prevents the controller from continuing to operate after an error is detected in its internal memory. When this display appears the controller shuts down.

Recalibration is a quick and easy procedure which is fully explained in Section 6.

7.3 TROUBLESHOOTING

The troubleshooting information in Table 7-1 is included to serve as a guide to enable equipment repair. It is a guide only, and cannot cover all possible contingencies that may occur.

TABLE 7-1
TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. Power applied, display does not light and controller does not operate.	No power applied to controller.	Check power wiring and fusing.
	Controller not engaged properly in housing.	Check if controller is properly engaged in housing.
2. No power to load. Measurement indicates temperature below set point. Output indicator is on continuously.	Open connection to load.	Check load wiring, fuses, and connections.
3. Erratic control.	Cycle time is too long.	Reduce cycle time. When using electromechanical relay or contactor, set cycle time at value just below point where load cycling occurs.
	Proportional band is too narrow.	Widen P.B. adjustment until load cycling is eliminated.
	Rate time is too short.	Increase rate time adjustment.

TABLE 7-1 (cont'd)

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. Controller operating but temperature not at set point and calling for 100% power.	Controller not warmed up.	Wait five minutes for controller to stabilize.
	Improper sizing of heater to load.	Higher wattage heaters are required.
5. Display shows input open.	Thermocouple or input circuit open.	Check thermocouple and extension wire in circuits for opens.
6. Inability to tune controller properly.	On controllers with dual three mode outputs, resets and rates for both outputs must be set to zero before beginning the tuning procedure.	In tuning procedure outlined previously, the rate and reset adjustments are set to zero (turned off).
	Cycle time is set too long.	Reduce cycle time.
7. Slow response to set point or load change with tuned controller.	Reset time is too long.	Increase the resets/minute (R/M) and recheck response by making a small set point change.
8. Large overshoot on SP or load change.	Reset time is set too short.	Decrease the reset (R/M) and recheck response by making a small set point change.
9. Stepwise response to set point or load changes.	Rate time is set too long.	Decrease rate time setting and recheck response by making a small set point change.

SECTION 8 SPECIFICATIONS

INPUTS

LINE VOLTAGE:	117 V ac (220 or 240 Vac optional)
SENSOR:	Thermocouple: Types J, K, T, E, R, S, B, Pt II, N, G, C, D RTD, 3 wire, 100 Ω Platinum (α = .00385)
CURRENT:	4-20 mA
VOLTAGE:	0-5 V dc, 0-10 V dc, 0-100 mV
POWER CONSUMPTION:	8 watts typical
RANGES AND ACCURACY:	See Table 8-1
REPEATABILITY:	±0.5°F
TEMPERATURE STABILITY:	3 μ V/°C
OPERATING AMBIENT:	5° to 55°C
COMMON MODE NOISE REJECTION:	140 dB
SENSOR BREAK PROTECTION:	Upscale standard, alarms triggered
DISPLAY:	2 rows of 8 alphanumeric characters
ALARMS 1 AND 2:	Independent, process or deviation, SPDT relay, 1.0 amp @ 120/240 V ac

ADJUSTMENTS

CYCLE TIME:	Adjustable, from 1 to 60 seconds
RATE (DERIVATIVE):	Adjustable, from 0.02 to 5 min; Independent primary and secondary rates
RESET (INTEGRAL):	Adjustable, from 0.01 to 20 repeats per min; independent for primary and secondary outputs
PROPORTIONAL BAND (GAIN):	Adjustable from 0 to 200% of span. Independent primary and secondary bands
ANTI RESET WINDUP:	(Standard) Inhibits reset when process variable is outside of the proportional band

SPECIFICATIONS (cont'd)

ON/OFF OUTPUT DEADBAND:	Selectable at 0.25, 0.50 or 1.00% of span
AUTO MANUAL:	Bumpless transfer

OUTPUTS

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY:	Independent
CURRENT:	4 to 20 mA proportional, into 1 kΩ max load
VOLTAGE:	0 to 5 V dc proportional, into min. load at 1 kΩ
SOLID STATE RELAY:	Optically isolated, SPST, normally open at 120/240 V ac
ALARMS:	2 independent, process or deviation type, SPDT relay, normally open, rated 1 amp @ 120/240 V ac

PROGRAMMED ADJUSTMENTS

MULTISETPOINT:	Up to 9 independent set points may be stored
RAMP AND SOAK:	Up to 8 RAMP (change in temperature over time and SOAK (constant temperature over time) intervals with up to 254 repeat cycles. Times adjustable up to 100 hrs.
MEMORY:	Non-volatile storage of input linearizations, control and alarm types and actions, and all routines and instructions for all display. Battery protected memory storage of set points, tuning parameters and measurement data.

TABLE 8-1
MEASUREMENT RANGES AND ACCURACY

TC TYPE	SPAN	MAX. ERROR	TC TYPE	SPAN	MAX. ERROR
J	−299/−250°F	±4°F	B	+32/+212°F	−0,+180°F
	−250/+1402°F	±3°F		+121/+590°F	−52,+9°F
				+590/+950°F	±8°F
	−184/−152°C	±2°C		+950/+3259°F	−3,+4°F
	−152/+761°C	±2°C			
K	−341/−100°F	±13°F		0/+100°C	−0/+100°C
	−100/+2482°F	±3°F		+100/+310°C	−27,±6°C
				+310/+510°C	±5°C
	−207/−73°C	±7°C		+510/+1793°C	±2°C
	−73/+1361°C	±2°C			
R	+32/200°F	−10,+3°F	PLATINEL II	−115/+85°F	±8°F
	+200/+490°F	−5,+3°F		+85/+2500°F	±3°F
	+490/+3199°F	±3°F			
				−82/+29°C	±5°C
	0/+93°C	−6,+2°C		+29/+1375°C	±2°C
	+93/+254°C	−3,+2°C	Ni/Ni 18% Mo	0/+110°F	±4°F
	+254/+1759°C	±2°C	N	+225/+2390°F	±3°F
S	+32/+185°F	−8,+3°F		−15/+1310°C	±2°C
	+185,+450°F	−5,+3°F			
	+450/+3181°F	±3°F	W5%Re/W26%RE	+32/+3260°F	±4°F
			°C	0/+2315°C	±2°C
	0/+85°C	−8,+3°C			
	+85/+232°C	−3,+2°C	W3%Re/W25%Re	+32/+225°F	−10,+4°F
	+232/+1750°C	±2°C	D	+225/3260°F	±4°F
T	−380/−300°F	−8,+5°F			
	−300/+741°F	±3°F		+32/+107°C	−6,+2°C
				+107/+2240°C	±2°C
	−230/−184°C	−5,+3°C		+2240/+2371°C	
	−184/+394°C	±2°C			
N	−200/−50°F	±8°F	W/W26%Re	+32/+220°F	−0,+110°F
	−50/+2300°F	±3°F	G	+220/+480°F	±15°F
				+480/3260°F	±5°F
	−130/−46°C	±5°C			
	−46/+1260°C	±2°C		0/+104°C	−0,+60°C
				+104/+249°C	±8°C
E	−179/+1610°F	±3°F		+249/+2315°C	±3°C
	−117/+870°C	±2°C			

RTD TYPE	SPAN	MAX. ERROR	RTD TYPE	SPAN	MAX. ERROR
1 DEGREE RES.	−300/−240°F	±4°F	0.1 DEGREE RESOLUTION	−148.0/999.9°F	±.4°F
	−240/+1500°F	±3°F			
	−180/+800°C	±2°C		−100.0/+540.0°C	±.3°C

MAXIMUM LINE RESISTANCE: 1Ω PER LEG

CURRENT AND VOLTAGE RANGES: Nominal Span (−)10 to +65 mV—Typical Burden: +50 mV Full Scale ±2 Counts Maximum Error (−3200 Counts to +3200 Counts Max. Reading Span)

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